PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,717.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th May	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
28th "	OCEANA	6610	....	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A. M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7.588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 10th May	11 a.m. P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 13th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 16th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,330 tons, sailing on or about 10th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828 ; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. **Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.**

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Ellya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ......Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Chefoo
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Hankow
Honolulu
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Kobe
London
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Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager*
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD. FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpur
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

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HOST OF NOVELTIES.
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COMMENCING MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.
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Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

D. G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS, the Agent of this Railway, having proceeded to England on leave, Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Deputy Agent, has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors, to act as AGENT during Mr. Rickards' absence.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Acting Secretary.
Victoria Terminus, 10th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned ANIMALS, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to the Porbandar State, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Porbandar, at the Huzur Office at 2 p. m. on the 7th of June, 1909 (MONDAY), and subsequent days. The property can be seen at the Chiriakhana, at the Raj Mahal, between the hours 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. daily:—

Carriages, Horses, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Shetland Ponies, Zebras, Ostriches, Bears, Birds of various kinds, &c.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest bid.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Association, will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Office, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 6-15 P. M.

L. McILWRICK,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. BERTRAM R. ROBERTS, as MANAEGR of our Bombay Business. We have granted to Mr. ROBERTS a Power of Attorney, TO SIGN for the Firm per procuration.

VALVOLINE OIL Co.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1908, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 10th May, 1909, on week days between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 15th April, 1909, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th April, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of POSITIVE and INFERENTIAL WATER METERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

[By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 26th April, 1909.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.

MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.

OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Maneckji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.
BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3
7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 and 10-30 TO 12 P. M.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Amongst which will be
A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED PARODY, ENTITLED
FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS IN MOTOR CAR.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man!

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

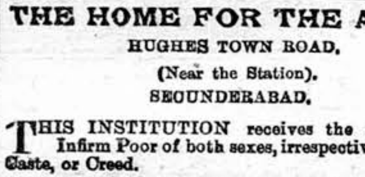
THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*



You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[*pronounced—eye-silma*].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application, to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, harbour excursions, towing, etc., always available a fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FUSSELLS CREAM and MILK GREEN BUTTERFLY BRAND.—The finest obtainable. Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices of Milk -/7 per tin and Cream -/9 per tin.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c, TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

ROOMS AVAILABLE with BOARD Healthy Central position. Good Table. Married couples or Bachelors. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 1626, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apoly Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th May, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 141-146, case No. 111 Falkland Road.

Building Street No. 40-48 39-41, 88-98, case No. 215: 220 Chimna Butcher Street and Doctor Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co. and on account and at the risk of Soongal Rampur Tea Plantation.

A few cases of dust tea and fannings.

The above will be sold without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of hoop iron, casks in pieces, keresine tins, lavatory fittings, weights and scales, empty varnish tins, irondrums, empty paint cans, buckets, lamps, platform scales, tin lining, tools of sorts, tarpaulins, water tanks, old furniture, packing cases, Manilla rope, portable forges, copying press, files, rubber cuttings and scrap, earthenware, basin for closets, cistern fittings, Doulton's lavatory fittings, medical instruments, clothing, canvas and leather pipes, leather and canvas cuttings, waste paper zinc lining, copper tubes, Theodolite level stands, clocks, books, and sundry other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1909.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, sideboards, almira, hat and book stands, cots, iron safes, typewriters.

1 Ebonized cottage piano, by Soundy, in good order.

By order of the Post Master-General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as gold ring, metal and silver watches, spectacles, small silver ball, gold embroidered phetas, medicine, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cavasji and Co's. Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome substantial-made teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dumb-waiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marble-topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes, and hanging presses, iron safe on stand, glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, windproof table and standing lamps, large ice chest, sweet-toned cottage piano by F. Maack, fancy table ornaments, English vases on pillars, graphophone, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF METALS such as capro-nikel old envelopes and pig gunmetal, old pig and scrap and a quantity of Miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance officer in charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1909 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals. such as cupronickel, old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, gunmetal old pig and scrap, from wrought scrap, brass old scrap also a quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, timber firewood, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable Stores, consisting of pipes of different sizes, galvanised couplings, elbows, tees, cross tees, galvanised cross tees, bends, plugs, bears, stop taps, casks of cement, India rubber sheet, white canvas, globes, brass couplings, copper woven wire, copper boll cop, iron plates, posts for street lamps, cast iron fountains, corrugated iron sheets, galvanised buckets, C. I. scrap, brass hydrants, bottom plates, drums, empty casks, cocoanut, sweet and castor oil, weighing machine, iron chowky, brass pipe, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, armed and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffioniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, single and double door mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas, Singpore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, rich curtains, rich engravings in frames, table, hanging wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

One steam launch "Mermaid," B No. 3274, 27 ins. long, draft 3 ft, speed 5 knots an hour, front cabin and cook-pit aft behind.

The above is on view at Malet Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a vacant piece of land, at Palli Hill, Bandora.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Gostling, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale, on SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Public Auction, in the premises.

The property of the abovenamed deceased, at Palli Hill, Bandora, known as "Red House," and adjoining land.

The property can be inspected.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT WORLI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 397 of 1902.

Ramchander Waman..........................Plaintiff.
v/s.
Wasudeo Waman and Others...........Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of March, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and time mentioned against each lot:—

Sale THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1909,
at 4 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Goacha Bhag, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,789 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 2/3059, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the land of Francis Kinlee, on or towards the East by the property of Lajeebai, widow, and on or towards the West by the land of Anton Kinece.

LOT NO. 2.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 1 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Pandurang Bhicajivalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registertd in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3194.

LOT NO. 3.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 2 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Ganpat Appajiche Ghar Khalcha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7-3194, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and East by the land of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the land of Varjivandas Madhowdas and on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Appaji.

LOT No. 4.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately the above Lot No. 3 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Destalai, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4-3180, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Narayen Govindji and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the South by the land of Kasinath Dhuru, on or towards the East by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land of Kasinath Dhuru and partly by the land of Narayan Govindji.

LOT. No. 5.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 4 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Madhoo Sindhe Walli Chir, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3171, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land next hereinafter described and on or towards the South by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

LOT NO. 6.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 5 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Batty field known as the Bhasker Patlawalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5-3100, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the East by the land of Bhasker Juggunath, on or towards the South by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land hereinabove described and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

LOT NO. 7.

Sale TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1909 at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Babul Ganeshwalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,303 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 1-3098, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the land of Khushal Juggunnath, on or towards the East by the Collector's Kharee, and on or towards the West by the property of Raghunath Damodar.

LOT NO. 8.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 7 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the Batty field known as the Pilachi Top, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and four hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3116 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, and on or towards the East, South and West by the Collector's Kharee.

LOT NO. 9.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 8 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3-3103 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the land of Janardhan Gopal and on or towards the East and West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 10.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 9 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6-3103, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the South by the land of Bhasker Jaggonnath, on or towards the East and West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 11.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 10 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7-3103 and 3115 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the South by the land of Bhasker Juggunath, on or towards the East by the Collector's Kharee, and on or towards the West by the land of Jambuker Malee.

LOT NO. 12.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot. No. 11 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the Batty field known as the Gandalay, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 2-3365, and bounded as follows:—That it to say, on or towards the North and East by the Sonapur, on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Dadaji, on or towards the West by land belonging to charity.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Lot No. 13.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot. No. 12 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Khar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3133, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Crescent mills, on or towards the South by the Fergusson Road and on or towards the West by the land of Teju Kaya.

LOT NO. 14.

Sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Hill known as the Wadicha Dongar situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3322, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the South partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land next hereinafter described and on or towards the East by a public passage.

LOT NO. 15.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 14 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Hill known as the Dhaunga Donger, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3338, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land next hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on or towards the East and West partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by a public passage.

LOT NO. 16.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 15 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Hill known as the Pankhal, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixth-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3334, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the hilly land of Wasudeo Waman, on or towards the East partly by the hilly land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and partly by the hilly land of Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the hilly land of Khushal Sadashiv.

LOT NO. 17.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 16 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the hill known as the Darad Dongar situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3378 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3332 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the property of Narayan Govindji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Magaldas Chaturbhuj and partly by the property of Khusal Sadashiv, on or towards the East by the property of Jairam Govindji, and on or towards the West by the property of Mangaldas Chaturbhuj.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys to the Receiver or from the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

A sample lot of sundry goods, consisting of field and opera glasses; razors, hair and cloth brushes; rubber sponges, tobacco pouches; scissors; razor cases; and a lot of brillantine; bay Rhun, Lanoline lotus; shaving soap, silver mounted sticks etc.

1 case iron paint kettles, pails; paint brushes; scraping irons; and 2 large iron joiners cramps.

1 second hand Chubb's safe.

1 country made safe, made of thick iron plates and fitted with iron bands.

3 English safes with Chubb's lock.

Miscellaneous goods consisting of undershirts, carpets; bears bangles; silver plated electric lamps etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 10TH MAY, 1909.

The Cake-making of to-day

is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

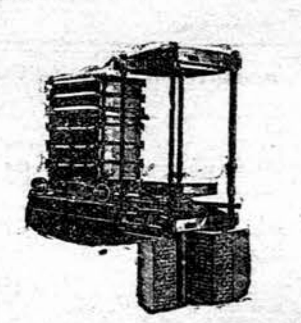
(Trade Mark)

—the SURE Raising Powder.

And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



EDWIN MILLS & Co

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6 First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO LET.

AT NASIK, very healthily-situated commodious BUNGALOW, recently built, partially furnished, including china and lamps, Dining Room, enclosed verandah, Drawing Room, three Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms, Dispense Karna, lamp godown, Stabling for two horses, coach house, grass godown, good well, etc. Available during May. Period for which required should be stated.

Terms on application to—
T. S. PIPE,
P. W. D., Nasik.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

AVAILABLE from 15th May, in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal Hotel, PART of a FLAT, occupied by English family, two large Rooms, Bath Room to each, tiled floors, Electric Lights and Fans, spacious verandah on all sides, open to Westerly breeze, with or without Board. Apply Box. No. 1623, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 190. Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.	
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	... ...	...	" 4	" 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 7, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 8, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85 3/8	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 1/8	1-16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/8	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 5-8d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

London, May 7.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 30,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Quiet.
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	5·54—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·43 unchgd.	5·47 —02	5·51 —01	5·48 —01	5·45 —01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
5·42 unchgd.	5·40 unchgd.	5·39 —01	5·39 unchgd.	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	29,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	32,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·90 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July	10·40+06	Advanced on favorable cables and on Commission house buying.
Do. Oct.	10·23+04	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·49 unchgd.
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·18+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London ...	... 10,760	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	124,000	"
Do. Exports to Great Britain	60,000	"
Do. do. to France and Continent	91,000	"
Do. do. to Japan	2,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	558,000	"
Do. do. at Interior Ports	407,000	"

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d. 4 13/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—Sellers—Months—May June	d. 5 3/32
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 5/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 5/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quieter.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-2—May—Sellers—Firm.
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-4—May-June—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 1-4 May-June—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 May-June—H. A. & D.—Nearest Value.
Brown Cawnpore 41 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43—May-June—Amsterdam—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed yesterday 8,15,000 sold.
Fair demand and easier.
Sheep skins Madras 1d. to 2d. lower.
Sheep skins Bombay good unchanged.
Sheep skins Bombay fair 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Sheep skins Bombay common 1d. to 1 1-2d. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [8TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
20 Bars Silver ...	38,885	London	Chartered Bank
343 Bars Silver...	6,36,469	do	International Bank
429 Bars Silver...	7,93,393	do	Indian Specie Bank
558 Bars Silver...	10,36,975	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Case Sovs	5,175	ieste	M Cohen & Fils
Gold Coins ...	6,690		
Rupees	7		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	10	11,170
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	12	13,114

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being mail day there has not been much business doing. The market remains steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. at which there are no buyers. Credits are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight but Bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 3-8 for Cash and 94 7-16 for the Settlement. In the early part of the day there was little done but before the close some buyers appeared and at the close quotations were 1-16 higher.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	"	94·8

Bullion:—

The price of Bar Silver in London on Friday closed unchanged at 24 5-8 for cash and two months' delivery and New York at 53 1-2. Locally the market opened quieter at 63 ex-duty and is unchanged at the close. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have again little change to report in the position of our market. Prices are steady, but beyond a few settlements there is little business doing. Rates are as under.

Ready cotton is also steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand chiefly by mills.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	259	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	254	March 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	248	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	244	"
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	240/1	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	240/1	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	233	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	228	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	238	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	235	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	194	January.
Good Westerns ... — ...	234	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	251]	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales.
Total Imports	6,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·44 +01	5·48 +01	5·52 +01	5·49 +01	
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jany.-Feb.**
5·46 +01	5·43 +01	5·41 +01	5·40 +01	5·40 +01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
May ... ... — ...	" 8 5 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 7 8 0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	" 7 10 0
Brown Delhi, May ...	" 7 10 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm with business doing at Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 12 0
Forward...	Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

The market is firm with a fair demand and rates are stiffening.

We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ...	" 6 8 0 "
Soft Red...	" 42 8 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,465
India	76
Indian Specie Bank	57
Mills :—	
Century	285
David	422 1-2
Kohinoor	745
Manockji Petit	3,180
Phœnix	92 1-2 X. D.
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton	125
New Berar...	485
New Mofussil	700
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,075
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 3-4
Treacher and Co	845
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	593

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,266 bales.
Wheat	22,429 cwts.
Linseed	12,062 "
Rapeseed	9,326 "
Gingellyseed	145 "
Poppyseed...	11,375 "
Groundnuts	479 "
Castorseed	4,483 "
Rice	6,446 "
Myrabollams	4,225 "
Cottonseed	8,426 "
Mowraseed...	Nil "
Gram	978 "
Joowar	806 "
Maize	Nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 8.] [BOMBAY, MAY 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols................	85 1/16		5/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 7/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16		3/16
Do. in New York	53 1/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 1/2		3/16
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.	since	1st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 1/2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....................	2		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	7/8		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...	...1s. 3 27-32d.

Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.
Bar Gold 77s. 9 5-8d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	6,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·58+04
Egyptian F.G. F. Brown ...	8 7-16+1/16
*Sales increased yesterday by	6,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·46 +03	5·51 +04	5·54 +03	5·51 +03	5·48 +03
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
5·46 +04	5·44 +04	5·43 +04	5·43 +04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 17,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... Nil
Do. to Continent... ...	... 16,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·90 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July	10·38—02	Advanced early on bullish week-end figures, and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. Oct.	10·25+02	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·48—01
Do. do. October, 10·17—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,870,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	225,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	12,630,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	55,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	4,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	70,000 "
"	Actual Exports	7,000 "
"	Week's Imports	23,000 "
"	Stock	1,262,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	700 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil
"	Sold for Exportation	100
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	3,000 "
"	Actual Exports	500 "
"	Week's Imports	3,000 "
"	Stocks	12,000 "
Afloat	American	150,000 "
"	Indian	5,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 42 7-8 June-July—London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1/2 May-June—sellers—quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 3-4 May-June—Dunkirk,—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore 41¼ May-June.—Hamburg,—buyers
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—43 1-4—May-June.—Amsterdam—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 4 1-2d.—Sellers.

HUTTI GOLD MINE.

April Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The result of the crushing in the Hutti (Nizam's) gold mine in April is that 874 ozs, gold, were obtained from 2,600 tons of quartz, while 227 ozs. gold were obtained from 1,930 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,101 ozs.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—23 bales wool, R Tullockchund; 65 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy; 3 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 26 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 85 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 23 bales wool, R Tullockchund; 240 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

City of Madras s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—504 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR HULL.

Fife s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Dido s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNDEE.

Dido s—10 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Abouker s—600 cwts horns, J M Rohimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—325 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 231 cwts tin clippings, Turner and Co; 740 cwts tin clippings, W and A Graham and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Clan Graham s—25 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co.

King Robert s—1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 9,550 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—2,002 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—100 bales cotton and 990 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 322 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 6,000 cwts linseed and 3,616 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 385 bales cotton-waste and fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 520 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 28 cwts mild mace, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

D Balduino s—200 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—10½ cwts ivory, M Cassum.

Colombo Maru s—700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—15 cases condiments and 20 cases raisins, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, H M N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER LAING—May 8, at Janjera Chambers, the wife of A. Turner Laing, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTELS—May 5, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartels, of 14 Queen's Park, Ballygunge, a son.

DREW—May 2, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain B. C. H. Drew, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, of a son.

LEE—April 21, at Taunggyi, the wife of F. R. Lee, of a daughter.

McINTYRE—April 29, at Lower Poozoondoung, to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, a son.

SCHULER—May 5, at 5, Rainy Park, Calcutta, Mrs. Hans R. Schuler, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HODGSON—April 10, at Gyobingauk, from heart failure, J. F. Hodgson, engineering department, Burma Railways, pensioned head-master of the Shwedaung School; aged 56.

IGNATIO—May 7, at the General Hospital, Madras, Cecil Henry Thomas, youngest son of the late Arthur and Laura Ignatio, of Pallaveram, aged 17 years.

SKIPPERS—April 5, at 24, Royd Street, Calcutta, Mary Ethel, Winifred, the beloved wife of John Skippers, and second daughter of the late William Samuel Wakefield, of Calcutta and Blackheath, aged 34 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-47a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-38a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: re-played tie, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshire Regiment.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Diligence is a fair fortune and industry a good estate."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m.; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 11.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-final round. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 2-30m., 3-40a. Low water, 8 22m., 9-42a.

Wednesday, May 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p m. Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Medows Street, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-29m., 4-42a. Low water, 9-19m., 11-13a.

Thursday, May 13.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final: Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 4-46m., 5-51a. Low water, 10-38m.

Friday, May 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 6-12m., 6h. 58a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-9a.

Saturday, May 15.—The Naigaum Mills Company, 137 Hornby Road, 4 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 7-37m., 8-2a. Low water, 2-40m., 1-35a.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARANI.—Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow on Malabar Hill.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Sehori has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow in Pedder Road.

THE BOOK ON INDIAN NATIONALISM.—The Poona City Police, under a warrant issued by the City Magistrate, entered the premises of the Bharat Mission Printing Press and seized all the printed forms including the types, referring to a book called "Indian Nationalism." Some account books and papers were also seized. At the same time Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other Police Officers sealed the office of the "Bande Mataram." The office was previously searched and loads of printed forms, types, etc., belonging to the book on "Indian Nationalism" were seized and deposited in the City Magistrate's Office.

THE NEW SULTAN.—The following resolutions were adopted and passed by the meeting of Mahomedans, held last evening under the auspices of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi:—"(1) This meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay congratulates Sultan Mahomed the fifth in honour of his accession to the throne of the Ottoman Empire, and earnestly prays for his career to be prosperous and beneficial to the Turkish Empire.—(2) Further, the meeting acknowledges with gratitude the highly sympathetic and friendly attitude by Great Britain towards Turkey.—(3) A copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay for transmission to the Grand Vazir in Turkey."

A PREDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There will be a very heavy rainfall on the 19th, 20th, and 21st May 1909, in Bengal, Burma and Ceylon, and great damage will be done to the roads, railway lines, telegraphs etc. particularly in Ceylon. It will also rain heavily on the ocean round about that island.

Yours etc.

Pandit RAJA BEHARI LAL MATHUR JOTSHI
(Aligarh City).

BOMBAY PERSIANS AND THE SULTAN.

The following is a translation of a Persian telegrame sent by the Persians of Bombay to Turkey :—

Anjuman-e-Seadat, Constantinople, to the Committee of Union and Progress, His Highness the Prime Minister, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan :—

"All Persian Mahomedans of Bombay humbly forward their hearty congratulations on His Imperial Majesty's ascending the throne, which forms the Constitutional Government of Islam, and hope that by the liberal guidance of His Imperial Majesty, the Persian nation also will immediately succeed to get their usurped rights."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.]

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. W. S. J. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ARRESTED AFTER A YEAR.

Perozshah Rustomji Master, who, it was alleged, had absconded early in July, 1908, after having falsified the books of D. B. Petit and Co., where he was employed as a ledger-keeper, was arrested in Churney Road by Inspector Morris on the 7th instant. He was charged before His Worship with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,000. Further inquiry stands adjourned.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan charged Kalidas Pitamber, a druggist, Mohunlal Harichand, Dr. Babaji Ramji Chowan, a medical practitioner, and Dhunji Dongersey, a druggist, with selling a large quantity of cocaine without a license from the Collector, and with abetment.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and Mr. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, defended the first and the second accused, while the third and the fourth accused were represented by Mr. Athavle and Mr. DeSouza, pleaders, respectively.

On the case being called for further hearing on Saturday afternoon, Mr Lang resumed cross-examination of Inspector Kuverji Darashah, of the Abkari Department.

The witness said that when he went to the spot the second accused was in Police custody. He was prepared to swear that the second accused did not arrive on the scene after the panchnama was made.

Nawlal Baldevdas was next called and examined for the prosecution. He deposed to having been one of the "Panch" in whose presence the search was made. The police had taken out currency notes for Rs. 700 from the pocket of the third accused's jacket, and a note for Rs. 1,000 and two notes for Rs. 500 each from the coat pocket of the fourth accused. Behramji, another member of the "Panch," had taken down the numbers of these notes. Inspector Kuverji compared those numbers with what he had already taken down. The box was opened in the presence of the witness and he saw that it contained nine bottles of cocaine. It weighed 9lbs. The witness was taken afterwards to the first accused's house, where he saw a chisel and a hammer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said the second accused was arrested after the witness went there. Rupsing Bhivan deposed that on the 13th April, in consequence of instructions given to him by Mr. Kuverji, he went to the third accused to whom he was introduced by one Haridas. The witness told the accused that his master, who was at Mhow, wanted cocaine. The accused said he would supply it. The price was settled at Rs. 18 per oz.; the witness, it was arranged, to receive eight annas per ounce as his commission. Subsequently he went to the Kalbadevi Telegraph Office with the fourth accused and Haridas, and sent a wire to his master stating that he had purchased 150 oz. of cocaine at Rs. 18 per oz. and asking him to remit money and to reply to the address of the third accused. On the following day a reply was received by the third accused stating Rs. 2,700 had been sent to one Runchoredas Dharamdas for the purchase of cocaine. On the 16th the witness went to Runchoredas, who sent a man with him with the money. Subsequently after various meetings with the accused, the witness, the third accused, and Ranchoredas' man went in a victoria to the first accused's place at Sutar Gully. Here the third accused and Runchoredas' man remained in the gharry and the witness went up.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

A FRAUDULENT ARTILLERY MAN.

Inspector Morris charged Driver Charles Hibberts of the Royal Field Artillery with attempting to cheat the Bombay Bank in respect of Rs. 650, secondly with the theft of a cheque, and thirdly with assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty.

The complaint was that on the 17th ultimo the accused went to the Bombay Bank and presented a cheque of Rs. 650, purporting to be signed by Fazulbhoy Mauji Khimjiani, a Government pensioner. The Bank clerks found out that it was a forgery and asked the accused to wait. Police were sent for in the meantime, but before Sub-Inspector Copping arrived, the accused absconded. The Sub-Inspector went to the Railway Hotel, where Fazulbhoy was living and showing him the cheque, asked him if the signature was his. It was declared to be a forgery. Then the accused came up, snatched the cheque from the man's hand and tried to run away when the Sub-Inspector stopped him. The accused turned round, kicked him in the abdomen and bit his hand. The officer fell down and the accused ran away. The accused was arrested by Inspector Morris on the 26th ultimo and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the offence having been committed in Breach Candy Road the case was transferred to the Mazagon Police Court.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second and the third charges were taken together and on the evidence the Magistrate altered them to one of robbery under Section 392 of the I. P. C. and the accused was, on the latter charge, sentenced to a further term of six months' hard labour.

A GOLD-HUNTING GANG.

Superintendent O'Keefe charged Sitaram Bapu, a pattawalla, and Ballaji Gennoo, a Hindu, unemployed, with cheating one Balloo Jairam in respect of Rs. 160.

The complaint was that the accused and a third party went to the complainant and told him that they could make a bargain if they were in a position to spend Rs. 100. This amount, they said, was required to purchase a brass pot containing nearly seven maunds of gold buried under a kutchra depot at Mahim. The complainant borrowed Rs. 40 from a relation of his; Rs. 60 he obtained on the pledge of certain ornaments and gave Rs. 100 to the accused. They told the complainant that the pot was not to be opened for sixteen days and after the expiry of that period when the complainant went to the first accused and asked him about the gold the accused denied all knowledge of it, and hence a complaint was made to the Police.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. A. W. Lester (Chairman), and Mr. P. C. Sethna.

TRESPASS BY A HAWKER.

Lakraj Hakowat, a hawker, was charged with committing trespass in the married quarters of the Gloucestershire Regiment. On the 6th instant, Private F. Francis arrested the accused when he was in the married quarters without a pass from the Quartermaster. The accused was fined Rs. 2.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman) and Dr. Shantaram Vithal.

Their Worships at the Girgaon Bench disposed of 45 cases on Saturday, most of which were of causing obstruction in the public street and ill-treating bullocks.

DADAR.

Before Mr. E. E. Allum, (Chairman) and Mr. R. B. Mantri.

Their Worships disposed of 24 cases, mostly against Gharrywallas, for ill-treatment to animals and drunk and disorderly people.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The storm in the South of the Peninsula has again intensified. Its centre is now off the Coast to the South of Karwar. The rainfall associated with it has decreased, but Mangalore reports fourteen inches; Mercara, seven Calicut, five; and several other stations one. The only falls of rain of any importance outside the Peninsula are Seoni, one inch; Raipur, half; Dibrugarh, two; Port Blair, three. Temperature remains low in the Punjab Rajputana, West United Provinces and the South of the Peninsula. It is, however, above normal in North-east India and Central Burma The air is much drier than usual in Gujarat, East of the United Provinces, Behar and parts of Chota Nagpur.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The storm in the Arabian Sea is now near Veraval, but it appears to have decreased very much in intensity to-day. It is to cross the Kathiawar Coast and be dissipated.

Rain in the South of the Peninsula has decreased very much, and only one or two falls are reported from the other parts of India. Mangalore had one and-a-half inches; Cochin, one; and Dibrugarh, one.

Forecast.—Few falls are possible in Kathiawar.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram, dated the 8th instant, was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm Signal.—Storm again intensified. Now off the Coast to the South of Karwar. Will probably move in a north-westerly direction.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear and humidity is in defect in the north-west and east Punjab and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature shows a slow rise but is still generally below the average; minimum has fallen and is now in defect at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal over the whole district except at Agra where it is in defect; night temperature is normal in the southern half but has fallen in the north and is now below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear and the air is drier than usual almost everywhere. Maximum temperature has risen and is now nearly normal except at Karachi where it is in defect; minimum is normal in Rajputana and below in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in Cutch and Kathiawar and at Indore but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Bhavnagar and Surat during day and a defect at Veraval during night.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·66 inch of rain. Cloud has increased and sikes are now moderately clouded at most places. The air has become damper than usual in the south-east but it is drier over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao recorded 1·22 inches and Karwar 0·33 inch of rain and skies are heavily overcast in the south. The air is damper than usual in the rainfall area. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Sholapur report 0·70 inch and 0·21 inch of rain respectively. Moderate cloud has spread almost everywhere. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and normal or in defect in other places. Day temperature is considerably below normal at Aurangabad, Hyderadad, Nizamabad and Sholapur, while night temperature is in excess in the Deccan and normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The storm which lay near Mangalore yesterday has moved northwards and its centre to-day lies somewhere near Karwar, where pressure is nearly one-fourth of an inch below the average. It has given very heavy rain amounting to 14·21 inches at Manglore where sea is reported to be very rough.

Cloud has spread over a large area and the unsettled weather conditions now reach Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Central India, Berar and parts of the Central Provinces, where local rain is likely.

Rainfall in the Peninsula may still continue.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (7th)	86·6	74·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (7th)	95·3	82·6	...	1·94
Multan	99·8	70·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	89·3	60·9	...	7·40
Lahore	96·9	63·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	99·3	66·1	...	3·64
Ambala	100·0	71·5	...	2·59
Delhi	99·2	73·7	...	5·31
Agra	102·0	72·0	...	4·08
Mainpuri	105·3	70·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	105·5	81·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	108·9	66·5	...	3·93
Allahabad	107·6	74·0	...	1·75
Jacobabad	104·1	63·8	...	0·80
Karachi	94·5	68·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	98·9	75·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	102·2	76·1	...	2·92
Kotah	106·5	76·1	...	2·36
Bhuj	104·1	74·5	...	0·44
Dwarka	87·3	81·2	...	0·12
Veraval	87·2	69·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	107·4	69·7	...	0·71
Bhavnagar Para	110·2	76·0	—	2·14
Surat	105·1	75·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	111·6	78·7	...	0·16
Deesa	109·8	73·9	...	0·12
Neemuch	102·0	71·8	...	1·15
Indore	107·1	77·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	109·5	80·3	...	4·26
Saugor	105·1	79·5	...	3·23
Hoshangabad	108·6	82·4	...	2·06
Khandwa	110·2	84·6	...	0·12
Akola	105·2	81·1	0·02	1·27
Amraoti	102·8	82·8	...	1·52
Nagpur	103·6	80·6	...	5·96
Chanda	104·0	85·0	...	2·91
Raipur	104·7	80·6	0·66	6·55
Bombay	91·8	82·2	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·3	78·9	0·02	0·22
Mormugao	86·0	76·2	1·22	1·63
Karwar	86·3	75·0	0·33	2·20
Malegaon	105·4	79·6	...	0·79
Ahmednagar	100·4	76·5	...	0·54
Poona	99·0	76·8	0·02	0·41
Sholapur	99·3	73·4	0·21	0·50
Bijapur	101·2	74·2	...	0·28
Belgaum	84·3	67·6	0·70	1·61
Aurangabad	99·2	83·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·9	79·7	...	0·80
Hyderabad	94·3	75·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	83·2	73·4	14·21	24·33
Calicut	79·8	74·6	4·55	31·30
Cochin	84·2	76·3	0·40	12·68
Colombo	86·0	74·0	0·42	17·22
Masulipatam	91·3	79·2	...	4·98
Bellary	88·0	73·3	0·15	2·80
Cuddapah	94·2	75·6	0·14	6·24
Madras	87·0	76·5	...	34·86
Bangalore	75·3	65·8	0·21	13·19
Coimbatore	77·9	69·8	0·61	9·99
Trichinopoly	89·6	73·8	...	11·27
Negapatam	89·4	76·5	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

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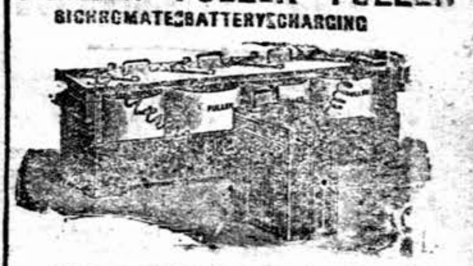

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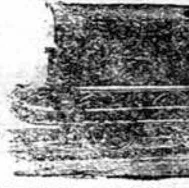

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Hunsa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,596 tons Captain M. Von Freeden, arrived in harbour on Friday, evening from New York, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain G. M. Symmons, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius via Colombo and Karachi, with a cargo of sugar and general.

The steamer Harewood, 1,998 tons, Captain E. H. Francis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport via Bussorah, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Mrs. D. Sanday and Infant, Colonel Kerrick May and Mrs. Macnab and 2 children, Mr. W. Spence, Major and Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe Owen, Maj Wilkinson, Mrs Somers, Miss Ashford, Captain Ridgeway, Mrs. Tanner, Mr. Vines, Mr. A. Turner, Captain Mitchell, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pheranoglon, Mr. Dr. L. McIver, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. Shelledy, Colonel James S Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Patel, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. A Mirza, Sergt. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Mahomedally, Mr. Otto Pasetkes, Mr. Charles Heilman, Mr. N. Nowroji and 164 deck.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia 3,529 tons Captain C. L. Daniel, sailed on Saturday for London, &c. with a general caro and passengers.

The steamer Redcross, 1,832 tons, Captain R. Greenbury, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons Captain W. Ward, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons, Captain A Geddie, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 40 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quiloa 4,941 tons, Captain H. J. Brook sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Elax, 2,571 tons, Captain J Milner, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Palo Sambu, via Karachi, with a cargo of petroleum.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G Belsito arrived in harbour on Sunday from Honkong etc with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain A Haig arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Mostari, 1,109 tons Captain T L Green arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, &c. with a general cargo and 4 cases opium and 12 deck passengers. There was one case of plague on board, which was landed and removed to Hospital.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W C Taylor.........Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

IN STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.........Capt J D Dick..........Flagship
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 8.

Askehall......2762Fell ....T Morrison & Co
Ben Wrockie.........2534Hunter.............T Morrison & Co
Buceros.........2595 Keasby............W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana . 2438Towblyn ....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba ... .1607 Butter...............Triesti 16-5
W Denso
Fultala ..2702Symmonds ....Calcutta .....M M & Co
Harlesden ...... 2724Gray ....K Nixon & Co
Harewood...1898Francis...Antwerp &c W & A G & Co
Gerd ....751Andreasen ....F F Campbell& Co
Ipswich.............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba......134Wilson ....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar ....4601Billett ...Antwerp &c...K N & Co
Kaiser ....1714 Haldt ...Zanzibar &c A Strandes
Rotenfels......3590Freeden........W & A Graham & Co
Shirala......3400Scott ....M M & Co
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Springburn......3173Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Visigoth...2613Rule...Amsterdam...Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala ..2364Rose ....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Fife...2494A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Costalia......401Hamilton ......Liverpool.........15-5
W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino......2634Maganzini... ..Genoa......15-5
Florio & R S N Co
4 Clan Graham...3288Elliatt ..Havre 11-5 F M & Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg ......22-5......
J Mackintosh & Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
10 & 11 Egypt4179Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
13 Delhi ..4784Gordon...Shanghai...12-5P & O S N Co
16 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie ....Karachi ...7-5
F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Dido.........3127Rueter ......Hull 11-5 ...F Muir & Co
B Trafford Hall ..3437Hold...L'pool......12-5K N & Co
C & R City of Madras3048McFee... ....Karachi 12-5
K Nixon& Co
D & E Calna3063Maclachlan..Antwerp...17-5M M & Co
P Planet Neptune...2821Pliee Dunkirk 15-5F Muir& Co
F Colombo Maru... ......2919Winckler...Kobe 15-5
N Y Kaisha
H Islami...1604Hannah...Zanzibar... 12-5 B &P S N Co
K Hillglen ...2772Pillford...12-5......Hull and London
T Morrison & Co
L Britannia1970Dividson ..Mauritius.11-5B& H S N Co
M Devanha4785Hayward...Shanghai 26-5P &O S N Co
O Abouker.........2345Young....................Dunkirk...20-5
W & A Graham & Co
T Bohemia .....2303 Bobcevich.........A Lloyds S N Co

H W B D

Kaveri.........553 Mahmed ....N F B S N Co Ltd

H W V D

Damra.....762Moxon ...Karachi 10-5 ....M M & Co
Linga......951Karachi .....14-5 ....M M & Co

Offside P

Ahmadi...1640Hughes ......Jeddah...14-5 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Rotenfels s	Freeden	New York, Apr 3
	Fultala s	Symmons	Mauritius, Apr15
8	Harewood s	Francis	Newport, Mar 10
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 6
	Elax s	Milner	Palo S'bu, Apr22
9	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong Apr15
	Elysia s	Haig	Liverpool, Apr16
	Moshtari s	Green	Busreb, Apr 28

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Genoa
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok
	Caledonia s	Daniel	London
	Redcross s	Greenbury	Dunkirk
	Rahmani s	Geddie	Jedah
9	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Quiloa s	Brooks	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt, for London.
" Visigoth, for Amsterdam, &c.
" Harwood, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	From
27	Santhia	Rangoon
27	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
May.		
2	Dulwich	Cardiff
3	Beltonhall	Calcutta
3	Palamcotta	Negapatam
4	Hohenfels	Antwerp
4	Palitana	Rangoon
5	Tareba	Straits

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J. BEGBIE,
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

NOTICE.

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J. G. GRIFFIN, A. M. I. E. E.,
Resident Engineer and General Manager.
Delhi, May 9th, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1909.

DR. STEIN ON CENTRAL ASIA.

Major Leonard Darwin, who presided at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society when Dr. Stein gave a sketch of his travels in Central Asia, accurately gauged the sense of the audience when he said their gratitude took the form of the liveliest sense of favours to come. The lecturer's paper, though unusually long, was so instinct with the life and movement of his years in Central Asia that his hearers must certainly want more from the same source. Some idea of the extent of his surveys and discoveries in that region, now wild and desert, can be formed from Dr. Stein's estimate that on a scale of four miles to an inch, they will fill 130 maps of standard size; only in July can the mere unpacking and first arrangement of the objects he collected be completed. The still more difficult work of deciphering the 8,000 manuscripts brought home in twelve different scripts and languages will give a staff of Oriental experts a busy time. From all accounts Chinese Turkestan is as full of hardships as any other land; it has no provision for ease and comfort, and any chance of a supply of the luxuries of life is quite impossible for the traveller there. Yet it draws many again and again to its dreary wilds. Dr. Stein was there in 1901, and found so much to interest him in its mountains and even its deserts that he planned to return there in 1906, to hunt through the Taklaman desert, along Lap Nor and the Great Wall of China for archæological finds. He started from Peshawar, through Swat and Dir, into Chitral through the Upper Oxus Valley to the Afghan Pamirs, recognising as he journeyed the accuracy of the Great Chinese annalists who preceded him in ages long gone by. He verified in difficult mountain passes the exactness of the official account of Kao-hsien-che's expedition, and followed in the Pamir region the route taken by his Chinese guide and patron saint Hsuan-tsang, the great pilgrim, nearly fourteen centuries earlier, when he returned from India. Further on he found the site of Niya exactly where Sven Hedin's map indicated. Old Marco Polo's lead served in the Lob desert. Near Tun Huang the learned doctor saw the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas and made out from Chinese inscriptions in marble that they belonged to the Tang dynasty between the seventh and ninth centuries A. D. From there he went to Kanchau where he religiously surveyed many high snowy peaks, and returned by another route to the Tarim basin, exploring, and then searched for the Keriya river through confusing and dismal tracts where camels, ponies and men were on famine rations of water until they reached the river. Westward then, away to Khotan, whence he despatched fifty camel loads of antiques, starting off himself to look up the sources of the Yurung-kash. This river he traced through the great snowy range to its frozen source, at the cost of serious frost-bite that subsequently entailed the loss of several toes. He loitered in Kashmir until he recovered from his fatigues before returning to India and home after two years' energetic wanderings.

It is a singular commentary on the foundations on which history is built to know that it was in the dust-heaps of long dead generations of Chinese and Turki that Dr. Stein found his most interesting and convincing relics and documents. Our waste paper baskets are consigned to the dustman without any high hope of the use the archæologist of two thousand years hence may make of their contents. But it was in mounds of such rubbish in a maze of tamarisk-covered sand-cones near Domoko that Dr. Stein first found paper manuscripts in Sanskrit, Chinese and the "unknown" tongue of Khotan; wooden tablets, large well-preserved rolls inscribed with a Chinese version of a Buddhist work and a translation into the "unknown" were also unearthed. Stucco decorations of temples, and painted panels were dug out of the sand, the temple structure itself having completely disappeared. Internal evidence proved that all these were about twelve hundred years old. Near by were found rolls of Chinese copper pieces strung together, the last offerings of the devout, and now supplying dates to satisfy the archæologist. Away past Niya, the last oasis to the east, in a spot which Dr. Stein had worked over in 1901, he scraped again and found wooden tablets with Kharoshti script. This impelled him to further diggings, when he saw "specimen after specimen" crop out, with some ancient Indian correspondence, suggesting the waste-paper basket of a petty official in the third century A. D. Official tablets, with close wooden covers for envelopes; semi-official double tablets, records and accounts tablets were all huddled there, some perfect even to their string fastenings and antique clay seals. Dr. Stein did not shirk rooting out what seemed to be a refuse heap outside a camp. Cutting through layers of stable refuse and sweepings of all sorts he came upon over a dozen small tablets with Chinese characters of exquisite penmanship, apparently consignments of goods. The clue thus given to the relations of this camp with outlying parts of the Chinese Empire was of real geographical import. Each of the ruined dwellings here rendered up Kharoshti letters, accounts or memos on wood, household objects and implements of daily use.

Innumerable other excavations in many other places yielded rich proofs of a busy life in other centuries, some records in Tibetan, some in Kok-Turki, the oldest of all Turki writing, besides art remains of early Buddhist shrines. Perhaps the most interesting of all the doctor's discoveries was made five marches from the Tun-huang oasis, when he came upon remains of ruined watch-towers and traces of an ancient wall connecting them. Here was proof of an early system of frontier defence like that of the Great Wall itself. The towers, built of strong sun-dried bricks, rose square and solid every two or three miles along the wall to a height of 30 feet or more. Digging near a watch-tower gave up Chinese records on wood proving that the frontier line dated from the end of the second century B. C. when the Emperor Wu-ti first indulged in Chinese expansion into Central Asia, and desired to protect his territory south of the Su-lai-ho. Perfectly fresh-looking files of wooden records, mostly referring to military administration, were scraped out of the sand here. Many documents found were private letters, containing family news, silk pieces inscribed with Kharoshti and Brahui characters and letters carefully fastened in an unknown script like Aramaic. Dr. Stein was shown in a temple of the present day a solid mass of manuscript 500 cubic feet thick. To search through this unwieldy document, opening out in rolls ten yards long, was a task that required patience, but the discovery of "a cursive form of Indian Brahmi script" and some Sanskrit MSS. gave a clue to the date. The traveller despatched twenty-four cases filled with manuscript and five containing paintings from here to London where they now are. Arduous and often dangerous as Dr. Stein's work has been in the past, there is little doubt that he will be ready to make further research in the same fields at the earliest opportunity. He can then, if not before, satisfy Major Leonard Darwin's desire to hear more of such gloriously fruitful travels.

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The Daylight Bill. The latter days of April did not find the prospects of the Daylight Saving Bill much advanced. So the Lord Mayor of London, who comes gallantly to the rescue in all national dangers, presided over a meeting at the Guildhall in support of the measure just as the Select Committee appointed by Parliament to examine the reasons for and against it met for the first time. The Lord Mayor was surrounded by an influential and interesting company to whom he emphatically recommended the Bill as one that would benefit not only Londoners but the country generally. The resolution proposed called on all classes to support a measure that must improve the physical, mental, moral and financial welfare of the nation. Sunlight, powerful medium though it be, must transcend all other forces mental and material if one hour more of it during the British summer-days can do all that for the people. A judge, the seconder of the resolution, expressed his pleasure that the meeting aimed at reducing the waste of daylight, especially as he had been all his life in favour of improving the national physique and opposed to the waste of the best hours of the year, the bright and early mornings of spring and summer. Sir Robert Ball, who a year ago was not so enthusiastic about the advantages of daylight, is now eager to see the change in national habit carried out by law, not trusting to the strength of individual effort. Americans being sensible men, said this veteran, rise an hour earlier than English people, the sun in Washington leading the way. The objections so far made to the reform do not seem to him very cogent. That it would tamper with the great standards of time was absurd to suppose when all sorts of time were recognised in observatories—mean time, apparent time, local time, sidereal time. There could be no reasonable objection to the advent of a little stranger called "summer time" in the family of Old Time. No real disturbance of the world's arrangements would result, not even in the meridians for which people entertained a most justifiable respect. Meridians and local time did not always agree, the time being constantly set to suit human convenience. The traveller going east or west was before long confronted with a considerable change in time; he lost or gained an hour, or many hours, even a day if he went far enough. Sir Robert, like many another optimist, desires what it is increasingly difficult to find, "mathematical accuracy tempered with common sense." Most persons will agree with him that meridians were made for man, not man for meridians and some will say that their rigid rule must give way to man's convenience in so beneficial a matter as the Daylight Saving Bill. But one dissentient voice was found to oppose the resolution and the Government was then further urged to give facilities for the passing of the Bill.

The Select Committee meanwhile was listening to the evidence of witnesses who threw any amount of cold water on the measure, and considering an elaborate survey of the hours of work in the different trades and occupations of the country, drawn up by the Departments concerned. It was stated that the change, for those working on morning newspapers, would not be much, but that the public would not find the foreign telegrams received in the early morning in their daily paper if it had to be published at the same hour as at present. Mr. Moberly Bell witnessed against the Bill, as its interference would be most injurious to the Press. Although the "Times" with which he was connected, went to press later than other newspapers, early telegrams would have to be excluded from it. Mr. John Galti, speaking for the West End Theatres Managers' Association, condemned the measure for the reason that the early spring and early autumn being the best times for production of plays, the Bill would kill the spring season and in effect would close the bulk of the theatres for six months of the year. The Committee will be busy for some time in hearing the evidence from many sorts and conditions before the Bill can be sent back to Parliament for a third reading. Meanwhile, the summer of 1909 will probably pass away on the old-fashioned flying hours, and the betterment so confidently prophesied by the promoters of the Daylight Saving Bill will be deferred for at least another year.

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Sir Robert Hart. The Chinese Government have invited Sir Robert Hart, their late Inspector-General of Customs, to return to his post, and though we are told he has not yet decided we think it very likely he will respond to the invitation. It is true he is now in his seventy-fifth year and would naturally desire to seek rest for the remainder of his life. But Sir Robert's heart is in China, where he has been for the last fifty-five years, with only two short spells of leave, till he came home last year, as many thought, for good. But it is not generally known that he was allowed to leave his responsible post on condition that he would take it up again at the end of a year's holiday. That year has just expired, for he left Peking at the end of April of last year and it is but natural that the Chinese Government should have invited him to return. If any one man is indispensable it is surely Sir Robert Hart, and it speaks volumes for his services to China that he should have been considered all along the official most difficult to displace. He became Inspector-General in 1863 and he has been continuously at this post till last year, with but two exceptions, once when he went home to marry in 1866 and again when he took a year's leave in 1878-9. During the past thirty years' continuous service he wanted several times to get away even on short leave, but the Government could ill spare him, till about two years ago his health rendered it imperative he should take a long rest. He applied to the late Emperor and the Empress-Dowager for two years' leave, but he could get only one year In Sir Robert's own words "they did not want me to go away at all, but when I recognised that my work was beginning to suffer, I had to go." He was suffering from insomnia, the result of continuous work, and it was this that compelled him to seek complete rest for a time if he was to avoid physical and mental breakdown. He has benefited much by his year's holiday, and his trouble of insomnia is so far cured that when he entered upon his seventy-fifth year a few weeks ago, he declared his intention of going back to China and resuming his duties. Sir Robert has passed his whole life, since he attained his majority, in China which has thus become his country by adoption and affection, and he would like to end his days there. He is honoured in China as no other foreigner has ever been honoured: he has the Red Button, the Peacock's Feather, and his ancestors even have been ennobled according to Chinese custom. His constant intercourse is with Chinese officials and the Peking Mandarins who have complete confidence in him. This long and continuous contact has made him look at events through Chinese spectacles, and in many things he may be said to be more of a Chinese than the Chinese themselves. The only book that he has published shows this sufficiently. As an intermediary between China and England and all Europe he has rendered very efficient service to the world, which he can only increase by going back to the scene of his labours. He has still considerable energy and cannot but like his old work again. Affairs, too, have changed considerably in China since he left it a year ago. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager are both no more, and the Heir-Apparent, whose Junior Guardian he had the high honour of being, has now mounted the Manchu throne. Sir Robert Hart would no doubt like to take his accustomed share in guiding Chinese policy towards Europe under the new regime, and we take it that he would avail himself of the invitation of the Chinese Government with alacrity.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke has presented a gramophone and a set of records to the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home in memory of the late Miss Clarke. The Widows' Home was one of the last institutions which Miss Clarke visited before her fatal illness.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE COUNTER—REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 24.

After the ease with which the soldiery of the First Army Corps, in co-operation with the Ulema, the Liberal Union and many moderate Turks, overthrew the Young Turk regime in Constantinople on the 13th instant, one was hardly prepared to find the Committee of Union and Progress possessing such influence with the army in the provinces as to be able to muster a large force to invest the capital and threaten the Sultan himself. Yet this became apparent a very few days after the Constantinople outbreak by the despatch of messages of protest and menace from the Committee leaders at Salonika to the Chiefs of the Constantinople movement. These threats have been followed up by action of the promptest and most efficient kind since at the present moment the capital is almost completely invested by the troops of the Third Army Corps from Salonika, assisted by contingents from the second corps at Adrianople. The Young Turk leaders declared the counter revolution organised in the capital to be directed against the Constitution, as purely reactionary in fact, and they charged the Sultan with being at the bottom of it. There can be no doubt that Abdul Hamid was aware of the movement in preparation, but it cannot yet be stated with certainty that he was responsible for the inception of it. It appears from what has become known within the last few days that a number of ex-palace spies and hangers-on and disreputable characters of all kinds including some low class fanatical softas and hodjas profited more or less by the state of turmoil into which the city was thrown by the rising of the soldiers, and that several of the Young Turk officers and other members of that party who were murdered by the soldiery or the mob, were denounced to the vengeance of the victors by reactionary partisans. But although loyalty to the Sultan and the maintenance of the Sacred Law were the dominating notes of the movement, the Ulema were anxious to disclaim any reactionary intentions. The proclamation which they issued to this effect said: "We are informed that certain Deputies, fearing for their lives, wish to resign, while, on the other hand, the public fears the return of despotic rule. The Committee of the Ulema, which has never doubted that the Constitution is in entire conformity with sacred law, and has not forgotten the burning of Islamic books at Gulhaneh in the days of absolutism, will defend the Constitution, which is in conformity with the Sheriat to the last, aided by the army and Parliament. Its members consider it to be a religious duty to sacrifice their lives for this end. They and the nation preserve the confidence of Deputies, Moslem and non-Moslem alike, save such as have resigned or have fled, and are thereby considered to have resigned. Deputies, therefore, are informed that henceforth those who resign will be considered traitors. Let them do their duty justly and honourably, and they may be sure of the support of the nation and the spiritual aid of the Prophet. We beg the glorious army to maintain order and discipline, following the counsels of the Ulema, for it is thus that the Almighty will grant salvation to the country and happiness in this world and the next." The Liberal Union joined the movement probably from dislike of the arbitrary methods of the Young Turk party as exemplified in their treatment of Kiamil Pasha and in other incidents. In this respect I may recall the disfavour with which this party was beginning to be viewed by the London as well us by the Paris Press prior to the outbreak of April 13th. The strength of the Young Turk organisation and particularly the great extent to which its ideas were shared by the army were evidently not then appreciated at their full value. At present the Young Turks would appear to be all powerful except that in Constantinople itself the final issue has not yet been reached. Negotiations are proceeding daily between the military chiefs and the Committee of Union and Progress on one side and the authorities at Constantinople on the other as to the terms of settlement on a Constitutional basis, but they do not yet appear to have reached any definite result. The army of investment numbering about 30,000 is now in position close round Constantinople, but no advance has yet been made into the city itself. It is confidently hoped that there will be no bloodshed and the Sultan himself is stated to have expressed the desire that there should be none. Nevertheless matters are still in a most critical condition and it is impossible to foresee what may occur. Events of the utmost gravity are possible at any moment, the principal danger to be apprehended being an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism capable of provoking a general conflict. Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Commander of the Third Army Corps, who has been described as the General Monk of the present Turkish situation, who has supreme command of the army of investment and controls the negotiations with Constantinople, has issued a statement of the conditions which he demands. They are:—"The establishment of martial law for such time as may be found necessary; formation of a Cabinet and election of a President of the Chamber in conformity with the requirements of the law and the Constitution; discovery and condign punishment of the promoters of the recent revolt; preparation and enactment, while martial law is in force, of laws relating to the Press, public meetings, vagrancy, and political clubs and associations; reduction of the Constantinople garrison—probably to four battalions—and the establishment of police and gendarmerie for the capital on the Macedonian model." The Central Committtee of Union and Progress sitting at Salonika has on its side issued imperative instructions to all its members, civil or military, at present with the army before Constantinople return forthwith to Salonika in order to avoid all suspicion that they are attempting to influence the decisions of the military leaders. Salih Pasha, Commander of the Second (Adrianople) Army Corps, has telegraphed to Mahmud Shevket expressing unreserved approval of the conditions presented to the Government. The same Committee, in another published official statement, denying that recent events were due to a struggle between the Committee and the Liberal Union or that the advance of the army on Constantinople was due to pressure of the influence of the Committee.

It is also denied that the Committee have entered into communication with Yildiz, demanding the re-establishment in their former posts of officials connected with the Committee, that the recent assassinations in Constantinople were aimed solely against the Committee; and that the Committee meditate vengeance against the Liberal Union in general or against any of its members in particular. The recent *coup*, continues the statement, was organized by persons whose private interests suffered from the Constitution and was aimed against all friends of progress—against all, without distinction of race or religion, who desire the prosperity of the Empire. The army, whose honour is deeply wounded by the fact that these persons succeeded in corrupting the soldiery and utilizing them for the furtherance of their nefarious ends, is determined to wipe out this stain and to punish severely those responsible. Finally, the Committee make the following extraordinary declaration:—"The Committee, therefore, recognizing that at present no authority can be exercised save that of the army and its commanders, abstain from all intervention, believing that any other line of conduct is not calculated to promote the disappearance of the divisions and troubles by which the country is distracted." As the Committee stand aloof it is to be presumed that Mahmud Shevket Pasha who was to reach the lines before Constantinople on April 23 will have full power to settle matters with Nizam Pasha, the commander of the First Army Corps at Constantinople. A number of Turkish Senators and Deputies calling themselves a National Assembly is sitting at San Stefano. They have issued a proclamation stating that both Houses sitting as a National Assembly concurred in the proclamation of the army of investment that the advance of the army was in conformity with the aspirations of the nation and that everybody owed it obedience. Those opposing would be severely punished.

Said Pasha, President of the Senate, presides at this assembly which has before it two motions: the first provides for the deposition of the Sultan, and the second provides that the march of the Macedonian army be declared legal, and that persons offering resistance be declared rebels. Marshall Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha was making a speech against dethronement when five warships appeared off San Stefano and placed themselves at the disposal of the Assembly. Factors which greatly influenced the feeling of the Assembly in favour of the first motion, were that the deposition of the Sultan had already been determined upon in principle, and that the Sheikh-ul-Islam had already assented to it. The National Assembly thereupon approved the second motion and ratified the two proclamations issued by the Macedonian army. The Assembly further resolved that a proclamation embodying only the legalisation of the march and the two above-mentioned proclamations should be published under its auspices. It is stated that no decision has as yet been reached with regard to the proposed deposition of the Sultan. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, though remaining loyal to the Sultan, has ranged himself on the side of the Young Turk party. The Sheikh-ul-Islam and several officers of the staff visited several barracks in Constantinople on April 22 with the object of dictating to the soldiers an oath to obey their officers and abstain from interference in politics. The majority of the men in the barracks visited declined to obey unless the officers swore implicit obedience to the Sultan, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam and his companions soon returned and announced that their mission had been in large measure a failure.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

The clerical staff of the General Traffic Manager's Office, Great Indian Peninsula Railway on Thursday the 6th instant presented Mr. J. N. Hawkins, Personal Assistant to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, who has retired from the service after 36 years with a handsome roll topped desk (embellished with a silver shield suitably inscribed) and especially manufactured by Messrs John Roberts and Company for the occasion.

Mr. Slater the Acting Chief Clerk of the Office on behalf of the staff in addressing the Assembly expressed the feelings of warm personal regard and respect entertained towards Mr. Hawkins by the clerical staff without exception. As an Officer he said Mr. Hawkins had been uniformly kind and sympathetic and the staff who had to deal with him had been stimulated by the confidence and ability with which he conducted his work and assisted his subordinates to conduct theirs, with the gentle suavity of manners which enforces obedience and for which he has been appreciated, admired and respected.

Mr. Hawkins who was much affected by this affectionate demonstration from the staff responded in a very touching speech. He had been so long associated with the Railway that he found it hard to realize he was now leaving it for good. He recapitulated his own career and said he would take this opportunity to offer as he always did a piece of friendly advice to the staff he was now leaving. In these work-a-day times it was hard to always obtain success but he enjoined the staff to strive strenuously upwards and onwards in spite of all difficulties. He stated that Mr. Robertson the Special Commissioner, who came out to India a few years back had remarked that the Station Masters of a Railway were the Non-commissioned Officers of a line and in his opinion the Heads of Sections of the General Traffic Manager's Office were the backbone who carried out the behests of the General Traffic Manager and Officers.

Rao Saheb Dinker having given a short address Mr. Hawkins and the Officers present were garlanded and the proceedings terminated with hearty cheers from all present for Mr. Hawkins.

There has recently been discovered in Buenos Ayres a spider which practises fishing at times. In shallow places it spins between stones a two winged conical net, on which it runs in the water, and captures small fish, tadpoles, etc. That it understands its work well is shown by the numerous shrivelled skins of little creatures that lie about in the wall net.

TEACHING THE SHAH.

EXPLAINING THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

Strong Attitude Adopted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Reuter wires from Teheran that, at a meeting at the British Legation of the Shah's delegates and the British and Russian representatives, the latter explained points of detail with regard to the advice of Great Britain and Russia. It is understood that they declared that they would regard the Shah's refusal to accept them as a rejection of the entire programme.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Exports again Decreased.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Trade Returns for April show Imports amounting to £49,193,978, being an increase of £2,099,267, and Exports amounting to £28,958,458, a decrease of £1,746,880.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S HEALTH.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The bulletins with regard to the progress of Queen Wilhelmina and her baby have been discontinued.

SIR ROBERT HART AND CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Sir Robert Hart has been invited by the Chinese Government to return to China, but has not yet decided.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Election of Socialists Invalid.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A Committee of the Prussian Diet has invalidated, on technical grounds, the elections of four out of the six Socialists, who were returned for Berlin last year, owing to antiquated suffrage. They were the first Socialists ever returned to the Diet.

APPALLING MALARIA IN INDIA.

One-third of the Army Incapacitated.

MAJOR ROSS'S STRONG VIEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Major Ronald Ross, lecturing before the Royal Institution, said that the prevalence of malaria in India was appalling. One-third of the Army was daily incapacitated. Better sanitation was primarily necessary. Major Ross deplored the non-attainment of immediate success, which was anticipated a decade ago. It was easy to eradicate malaria, but they were fighting against human stupidity. He instanced the constant thwarting by officials of the efforts in West Africa.

COLLISION WITH ICEBERG.

Liner Damaged.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Canadian Pacific liner "Lake Champlain," from Liverpool, has put in at St. John's with her bows stove in by a collision with an an iceberg. She carries a thousand passengers.

STEAMER SUNK ON AMERICAN LAKE.

Twenty-one Persons Drowned

LONDON, MAY 8.

A steamer has been sunk on Lake Superior and twenty-one persons have been drowned.

THE KING RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

Health Reported Excellent.

LONDON, MAY 8.

King Edward has arrived at Dover.

LONDON, MAY 9.

It is officially announced that King Edward is in excellent health and has been greatly benefited by his holiday.

THE KAISER.

Leaves for Malta.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Kaiser has left Corfu for Malta.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Settlement Practically Reached.

LONDON, MAY, 8.

It is understood that the Convention at Bloemfontein has practicaly reached a settlement and that Union is virtually assured.

BOMB IN A VEGETABLE BASKET.

Explosion in a Tram-car.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres reports that a clock-work bomb in a basket of vegetables was placed on the platform of a tram-car, and twenty people were wounded by the explosion. Another bomb exploded in a street without doing any damage.

FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

Support from Railwaymen.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The French Government has dismissed eight Postal agitators.

The Union of the Railwaymen of France and the Colonies have voted in favour of a general strike unless the Parliament passes Old-Age Pensions, and has resolved to support the Postal employes.

The Government is preparing vigorous anti-strike measures.

THE STATE OF THE HOME FLEET.

Lord Beresford at Liverpool.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Speaking at Liverpool, Lord Charles Beresford extolled the fairness of the Sub-Committee, which was appointed to deal with the question of readiness of the Home Fleet. He advocated righting things without panic or party recriminations.

ENGLAND'S AERIAL FLEET.

French Military Circles Surprised.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The "Times" says that the proposed formation of an aerial fleet in England is greatly interesting military circles in France.

Mr. Arthur DuCros, M.P., has been in communication with the French experts, enabling him to submit the Naval and Military Boards' details of the most successful dirigible balloons now in France.

JAPANESE LOAN.

Covered Ten Times Over.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A five per cent. loan of £800,000 has been issued by the City of Nagoya in Japan at 95 1-2.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Nagoya loan has been subscribed more than ten times over and is now at one and a half premium.

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

Sultan to Make a Tour.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Sultan, in receiving a loyal deputation from Brussa, promised to visit the town which was the seat of his illustrious ancestor.

He also intimated his intention afterwards to visit the tomb of Suleiman, the Conqueror of Rumelia, and other places in that province.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 8.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Hampshire by an innings and 468 runs.

At Nottingham the Australians beat Nottinghamshire by an innings and six runs.

The match between Yorkshire and Northamptonshire at Hull was drawn.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The latest betting on Kempton Park Jubilee is as follows :—

5 to 1 against Dean Swift and Rushcutter.
6 to 1 against Fair Play the Second.
10 to 1 against Ebor.
100 to 8 against Galvani.
100 to 7 against Hayden.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap was run to-day with the following result :—

Ebor 1
Dean Swift 2
Succour 3

The betting was 100 to 8; 5 to 2; and 100 to 7 respectively.

Fourteen horses ran.

Won by three-quarters of a length with a neck between the second and third.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

Ebor 1
Dean Swift 2
Succour 3

Betting :—12½ Ebor, 5 to 2 Dean Swift and 100 to 7 Succour.

Also Ran.—Galvani, Rushcutter, Fair Play, Perrier, Primer, Wisemason, Hymetus, Ardentieve, Hayden, Bracelet and Simonson. Special place :—4 to 5 on Dean Swift.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The P. and O. S.N. Co's s.s. "Salsette" with English Mails of 30th ultimo left for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day and steamer "China" for Colombo and Australia also at 4 p. m. to-day.

THE Kuar Sahib of Benares arrives in Simla this week, and will stay for some time.

CANTON-HANKAU RAILWAY QUESTION.

Conflicting Interests to be Settled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

A telegram from Berlin states that it is semi-officially announced that negotiations will be resumed in a few days for the settlement of the Canton-Hankau Railway question. It is proposed that the German loan be increased to £5,500,000 and to extend the line from Hankau to Chengtu, while the Anglo-French group enjoy certain privileges with reference to delivery of material for the Hankau-Chengtu line and the appointment of the Chief Engineer on the Canton-Hankau line,

[In a message from Pekin, dated March 10, and published in Berlin on April 7, the "Cologne Gazette" announced the terms of the loan agreement which was arranged between Chang Chih-tung and the representative of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Herr Cordes, at Pekin on March 7. The loan which was originally £3,000,000, was to bear interest at the rate of five pert cent. which would be secured first upon the "likin" revenue of the provinces through which the railway passes, and eventually by a mortgage upon the railway itself and its revenues. The loan would be repayable in thirty years. The railway would be constructed under Chinese management (Oberleitung), but with German engineers and German material in so far as Chinese material was not available. Work must begin not more than six months after the signing of the agreement. As in the case of the Tien-tsin-Pukau agreement, a German auditor would be authorised to check the accounts of incomings and outgoings. Strong protests from England and France have been made against the loan agreement entered into with China by Germany after the representatives of the British and French financial groups had retired from the Conference at Paris.]

DOVER-CALAIS FERRY SCHEME.

Conference to be Held.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill promised the deputation that waited upon him to do all in his power to advance the Dover-Calais train ferry scheme. He suggested that a Conference be held for the purpose.

CHARGES AGAINST GUARD CHAPMAN.

Case Fixed for the 19th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following :—Jamalpur, 7th May : Mr. Veitch, Sub-Divisional Officer, instituted an inquiry into the case of Guard Chapman, who is charged with assault and insulting a marriage party. Charges have been framed and the date of hearing is fixed for May the 19th. When asked whether he would like to claim the privileges of a British born subject, Chapman took three days' time to consider the matter.

"SWADESHI" STEAMER.

Narainganj to Lakhipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A Narainganj telegram, dated the 7th instant, states that the first "Swadeshi" passenger steamer was run to-day from Narainganj to Lakhipur, under the patronage of a local pleader.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. Graves' report under the Inventions and Designs Act for the past year, published here to-day, states that replies have not yet been received from all the bodies to whom the new Patents Bill had been circulated; but it is hoped that legislation may be possible next season "in its main lines." Mr. Graves adds :—"The draft Bill follows the provisions of the United Kingdom's Patents and Designs Act of 1907, though it has not gone quite so far as that Act in the matter of compulsory working in this country, for which India as yet is not sufficiently advanced."

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE.

Charge Against Nepaulese.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A case, under Section 19 and 20 of the Arms Act, was instituted on the 12th ultimo, against two Nepaulese, named Gambri Chetri and Dhanbir Newar of Dowhill, Kurseong, for being in possession of about eight tolas of dynamite, four percussion caps and two and a half feet of fuse. The latter said he had picked up all these on the road at a place called Pagla Jhora, near Siboke, about a year ago. Inquiries are being made as to how these men actually came into possession of the dynamite.

CROPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

While the recent rain has done some damage to grain on the threshing floors it has had the useful effect in enabling large numbers of those under relief in the two Bengals to find work in fields, preparing ground for the autumn harvest.

This week's crop telegrams in consequence show a reduction of 20,000 in numbers in receipt of famine relief, the total having fallen from 126,000 to 106,000.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The export trade from the Punjab to Karachi is beginning later than usual, owing to the rain in April. In the United Provinces wheat and oil-seeds are now well on the move, and trade prospects promise well in most districts.

The last weather report of the United Provinces states that rain fell in all the districts, the amounts varying from a few cents to over an inch. In Etawah, Cawnpore and Bareilly, rain is reported to have caused considerable damage to the crops and the grain on the threshing floors generally. However, the damage has not been great and the sugarcane was much benefited.

UNPRECEDENTED CYCLONE.

Great Loss of Vessels and Cargo.

CALICUT PIER DAMAGED.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

Reports have arrived regarding the cyclone, unprecedented in severity, which visited the Malabar Coasts during the last two days.

Of 47 native vessels in the Calicut roads on Thursday last, not one escaped. About 15 were driven ashore and broken up hopelessly, several were sunk in the inner roads and the rest have disappeared. Vast quantities of cargo, chiefly of food grains were lost, two men are missing and there were several miraculous escapes. The Calicut pier is seriously damaged through the wreckage dashing against its sides.

The rainfall since the 3rd instant is very nearly 26 inches. The loss in vessels and cargo at Calicut is estimated at many lakhs of rupees.

Reports from other ports show that two vessels were wrecked at Tirur, six at Badagara and 37 at Ponani. Serious losses are feared at Cannanore, Tellicherry etc. On land a vast number of houses and countless number of trees were blown down all over the district. The Nilambur River rose 16 feet. Telegraph communication is interrupted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

A correspondent reports a terrific storm at Nagpur on Wednesday last, which did great damage to the Club. The wind rose to an alarming gale; the lightning was vivid and a constant violent hailstorm swept across the station; tiles were torn from the Club roof in hundreds; the water poured into the rooms of the Club and it became a wreck of broken glass, shattered tiles and sodden furniture.

Outside more damage was done. A motor car, with its brakes jammed hard on, was seized and swept half up the drive; a carriage with a pair of horses stood by the porch, the horses bolted in alarm and a strange and exciting spectacle might have been seen of a pair of horses tearing down the wood with a certain gallant member of the Club and a plucky syce each hanging on to the bridle with their feet waving in the air. The carriage shed is a long building with an iron roof and a brick wall running the length of one side of the whole. The brick wall was blown in bodily in one piece, and the owner of pony and trap standing in shed, found his trap a tangled mass of wreckage, and other accidents attested the violence of the storm.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Madras Musalman Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Madras was held at the big Mosque, Triplicane, yesterday, under the presidency of Molanee Kudrath Halim Saheb Nasiri and the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

That the new Sultan of Turkey, the Kaliph of Islam, be congratulated on his accession to the Imperial throne.

That an expression of profound grief be recorded at the unfortunate deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan, who had been so intensely loved and respected by the whole Islamic world.

That an expression of the deep sense of the community's gratitude be recorded for various beneficent features of his memorable and glorious reign.

That the new Turkish Parliament be respectfully requested to treat the ex-Sultan and his people with due regard to his exalted rank and glorious work and to continue to rule the country on true Islamic principles and push on the great work of the Hedjaj Railway with all possible expedition.

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

Yatindranath Chatterjee Re-arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

A Faridpore telegram, dated the 8th instant, states that Yatindranath Chatterjee, one of the accused in the Naria dacoity case, who was released on bail, has been re-arrested and brought under Police escort to Faridpore.

SIMLA SEASON.

Annandale Gymkhana Club

COMMITTEES ELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8

The first Gymkhana of the season was held this afternoon at Annandale. The principal winners were Lord Francis Scott, Lady Eileen Elliot, Miss Mahon, Miss Dyer and Captains Plant, Black and Jelf.

The following Committees have been elected in connection with the Annandale Gymkhana Club for the current season :—

General Committee.—Colonel Birdwood, Captain Mackenzie, and Captain Shore.

Cricket.—Major Bateman Champain, Captain Ricketts and Lord Francis Scott.

Horse Show.—General Mahon, Captain Learmouth and Captain Shore.

Polo.—Captain Tod and Captain Learmouth.

It was decided at the annual meeting not to make any changes in the rules. Last year's arrangements in connection with marks for the Baring prize to be continued.

LAKHYA SEDITION CASE.

Accused Bound down for one Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The apologies tendered in the Lakhya sedition case, instituted at Faridpore, having been accepted, the author and the proprietor of the Press and the printer were yesterday bound down in a sum of Rs. 500 each, for a year, and the case was withdrawn.

JUDGMENT in the Barrah dacoity case will be delivered at 11 o'clock this Monday morning.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Simla shared in the cold rainy unsettled weather which visited all parts of Northern India during the latter half of April. From the 17th to the 27th thunderstorms with bursts of heavy rain and hail occurred over the Simla Hills almost daily; hail stones lay thick over the Mall for hours together and a rikshaw journey to and from dinner was an experience which necessitated a warm coat and a thick rug. However, with the close of April the weather changed, becoming fine and bright and warm again and the only reminder we have of the cold and wet is the snow-capped Chor Peak which sparkles with the sunshine against the deep blue sky.

It is believed and hoped that this fall of snow and rain will replenish the springs on which our water supply depends and render the chance of drought in May and June less favourable though this is not certain. What was undeniable was the immediate and marked effect of the combined cold and rain on the daily consumption of water in the station itself on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, before the stormy weather declared itself and when the weather was still warm and dry, Simla consumed on each day respectively the large amount of 395,000, 400,000 and 370,000 gallons of water from the reservoir, while on the following Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, when the weather had changed to cold and wet the daily consumption was only 285,000, and 310,000 and 275,000 gallons, so that the effect of the rainfall was to diminish the consumption of water by very nearly 100,000 gallons per diem. A large part of this decrease is undoubtedly attributable to the stoppage of road and garden wartering, but this will not account for the whole of the difference and there can be little doubt that the Bazar drinks less and washes less in the cold and wet than in the warm and dry weather. Whatever the reasons of the decrease, the ten days' rain saved the Muncipality about a million gallons of water at a critical time. While on the subject of the Municipality it may be mentioned that proclamations have been issued by our civic fathers saying that it is proposed to impose a visitors tax and a conservancy tax and an enhancement of the dog tax on the Station. These taxes are still in the state of discussion only. The visitor tax applies to all adult persons, official and non-official, residing within municipal limits, except persons who occupy their own houses, or rent houses, for occupation or whose stay within municipal limits does not exceed 48 hours. The proposed amount of the tax will be for 14 days or less, Rs. 5; for one month, Rs. 10; and each succeeding month, Rs. 10; up to a maximum of Rs. 30. The proposed conservancy tax is of Rs. 2 per annum on every adult male residing within municipal limits. The proposed dog tax would impose a charge of Rs. 3 for one dog, Rs. 8 for two dogs, Rs. 15 for three dogs, and Rs. 10 for each dog in excess of three. The object of the first two taxes is simply an increase of revenue, while the object of the last is to restrict the number of dogs kept in the station. Objections to the imposition of these taxes will be considered by the Committee at a meeting to be held on June 9th, and both the visitors and dog taxes are likely to meet with some opposition.

On Friday and Saturday last, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto arrived in Simla, while before the end of the week the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Punjab officials will have reached their summer quarters. Thus, by the first week of May, Simla will have the full official complement and most of its season visitors. Nevertheless it can not be said that the summer capital is particularly gay at the moment, nor is the list of local engagements a particularly formidable one. That annual function, the auction sale of the boxes at the Gaiety Theatre, was held on Tuesday afternoon. Captain Malan performed the duties of auctioneer most excellently but the competition among the purchasers was not keen. Several boxes were in no request at all and the total receipts for the boxes, though the exact amount is not known, must be considerably less even than in preceding years. Either the desire to possess a box has diminished in Simla or the available expenditure for luxuries has decreased as the expenses of ordinary living have increased. The Committee of the Amateur Dramatic Club promise as usual eight performances during the season, the first of which viz. "Mollentraveon Women" will come off on the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th of May. The comedy is a very cheerful one and Mr. Lee who takes the principal part is a very able actor, so that the performance should be a successful one. Following Mollentrave there will be produced "Captain Swift" at the end of May and the "Country Girl" about the middle of June. On Saturday May 8th the first Gymkhana of the season will be held, and the meetings should be exceedingly pleasant. A slight modification will, it is believed, be introduced this season in the terms of the Baring Prize for ladies. Col. Baring who was Military Secretary during Lord Curzon's administration and took much interest in Annandale and the Gymkhanas annually sends out a prize to be competed for by ladies. Hitherto marks have been added to the ladies' scores for winning "affinity stakes" but it has been suggested that marks should only be given for events in which ladies compete among themselves, so that in the future if this change in the rules be agreed to, competitors will have to rely on their own skill and will receive no help from a partner. Whether this change, as to the advisability of which there has been considerable difference of opinion, is to come into effect or not will probably be announced at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Annandale Club which is to be held on Friday next.

Later in the month two functions will take place at Viceregal Lodge, the Viceroy holding the annual Levee on May 24th at 9-45 p. m., while on the 28th the State Ball will take place when practically the whole of Simla will meet together for the first time this season. The regulations regarding attendance at the Levee are similar to those which were in force in Calcutta last season, a preliminary application being required from those desirous of attending the Levee before a ticket will be issued giving admission to Viceregal Lodge on the night in question.

The Governor of Bombay arrived in Simla by special train on Monday last and with his Secretaries and staff drove straight to Craig Dhu, the house at end of Elysium Hill, which has been placed at His Excellency's disposal. The Governor has brought up his own carriage and horses so that there are now four people who are permitted to drive over the Simla roads, but the Governor of Bombay reaps the least advantage from this privilege as the Lukka Bazar road is not a carriage road and His Excellency has to change his mode of conveyance at the top of the Bazar hill. The Governor had an interview with the Viceroy on Tuesday afternoon and the fact of the presence of the Governor will be turned to advantage to discuss various questions of interest between the Governments of India and of Bombay, not the least interesting of which are the suggested changes put forward by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation as to the increased powers of the Presidency Governments.

IN view of Mr. Beachcroft having declared that in his opinion the "sweets" letter was not written by Barendra Kumar Ghose, the "Statesman" and the "Bengalee" think that Government should order a searching enquiry.

THE MANDI STATE.

Details of Disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 8.

Sensational stories have been reaching Lahore and Simla concerning the disturbance in the Mandi State.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" gives the facts of the affair as follows :—

Some days ago a large number of ryots, alleging oppression at the hands of certain Officials, proceeded to Mandi to place their grievances before the Raja. Not content, it seems, with legitimate agitation they laid hands on many of the State Officials and thrust them into the Jail.

The Treasury also was seized, but as it is reported to be in a somewhat depleted condition and as plunder is not believed to have been the object of the malcontents, this incident is not of very great importance. A Forest Official, who fired upon some of those taking part in these demonstrations, is reported to have been wounded, but the Raja is quite unmolested and at liberty.

No interference with British Officials has taken place and the Post and Telegraphs offices are working as usual. The nearest European officers are the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra and the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, one, if not both, of whom are on their way to Mandi.

It is not the first time that Mandi has been the scene of rebellion. A similiar revolt occurred in 1882, in outer Seoraj and in 1892 in Mandi proper and in the Bushire State a few years ago. The Simla Police were called in to quell an uprising of the same description. These demonstrations in mass of the subject, against the administration are known in Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej Hill States by the local name of "Dum." The occurrence of "Dum" generally indicates that central authority has failed to control the action of local Officials, and when individual petitioners are denied redress, they are apt to adopt the expedient of combining to enforce their demands.

Previous demonstrations of the kind have not been attended by any serious results, and it is highly probable that the appearance of a British Officer on the scene with a small body of Police and his back will suffice to restore order. That it should take some days before the nearest British Officer can reach Mandi is due to the remoteness of this Hill State and its very defective communications with the outside world.

THE ALIPORE CASE.

Arabindo Ghose Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

There is great rejoicing all over India over the acquittal of Arabindo Ghose. Telegrams have been received by him from various places.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Interviewed by the "Empire" reporter today Arbindo Ghose said that his year's solitary confinement meant many hours of quiet thought and contemplation from which he had derived considerable advantage. His conduct had never been affected in the slightest by his failure to enter the Civil Service. He was never fond of restraint and he was really not sorry to forego the Service. He had no intention of going to England and at present had no settled intention of any sort as regards his future.

MR. NORTON INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Mr. Eardley Norton, also interviewed by the same paper, said that the prolongation of the trial was due to irrelevant cross-examination, and it did not matter to him whether Arabindo was acquitted or convicted. He had acted according as he was briefed by the solicitors for the Crown. He was heartily glad the case was over.

ASOKE CHUNDER NANDI RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Justices Caspersz and Ryves, on an application made to them yesterday, on behalf of Asoke Chunder Nandi, one of the Alipore bomb case prisoners sentenced to 7 years' transportation, directed the Magistrate to release him on bail, and to make suitable arrangements for giving him enough fresh air and good diet as the doctors certified that accused was suffering from consumption.

THE ZHOB COUNTRY.

Another Serious Raid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

Another serious raid in the Zhob country is reported. It appears that Lieutenants Lucas and Beathe Crozier were out with a party of the 40th Zhob Levy Cavalry some three miles from the Military Post of Mir Ali Khel, when they were attacked by a body of about 70 Mahsuds. Three men of the Levy were killed and one wounded and four rifles were lost. Two Mahsuds were wounded.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Headquarters at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Sir Louis Dane and Staff arrived to-day, the party motoring up from Kalka and the Financial Commissioner is expected next week when the Punjab Government will be assembled here.

A SUCCESSFUL trial trip was made through Rangoon town on the 7th instant, by the Renard Transport Company.

FURTHER enquiries into the possibility of using the Phonophore for military purposes in India are likely to be made. Experiments between Simla and Lahore last year, with this ingenious apparatus for tapping wires, were very successful.

THE "Pioneer" understands that the Buddhist Shrine Restoration Association are carrying out their intention of instituting a civil suit against the Mahant of Bodh Gya, with a view to establishing certain rights claimed by the Buddhist community at that shrine. Funds are being collected to meet legal expenses.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Education in modern times concerns more with means and methods than with anything else; of course matter remaining constant all the while If the method followed be proper, the teacher is almost useless in the practical sense of the term. He is required to supervise in lower forms of education and be a mere by-stander to advanced pupils, while his function of guiding in general his own wards continues the same. But it is pure guiding and in no sense goading. This does not bring us to the conclusion that the teacher is to be absolutely dispensed with; and to the same extent that he is a necessity, some mark of recognition from him or from another indifferent person or set of persons is as well to be deemed necessary for the purpose of putting a price upon precious learning in the busy market of life. This mark may be chosen so as to suit the time and place as well as other important circumstances connected with the question and need not be omitted from a serious consideration that it deserves.

The established practice that can fairly deserve the name—long standing custom—in India is to receive this mark of recognition, the mark that certain sets of pupils have finished a certain course and that they stand a certain test, and therefore are deemed fit for promotion to a higher class of study. As a rule, those from whom the said mark is received are different from those that are concerned in the act of teaching, and the rule is so framed as well as conformed to in effect only in order to ascertain an impartial test to as high an extent as it can be made. In the class-room, otherwise, whatever be the standard of training and whatever be the course of study, ordinary routine of work requires the taught to go through an exercise or a skilfully set examination paper at the end of a lesson or a course, where the success is to be judged by the teacher himself. In certain primary schools and high schools in the Bombay Presidency, where Inspectors or unconcerned indifferent examiners are not provided, the work of examination is conducted by the teachers themselves, but they take those subjects they are not concerned with, in the act of teaching.

Moreover, it may be regarded by some as a "pernicious view" that "whatever does not mean success in examinations is not education;" but for all practical purposes, it serves a decided object. Examinations have merits as well as demerits, as all human institutions are supposed to have; and yet, the methods of conducting them might be modified so as to let merits overweigh demerits. Accordingly, a prudent maxim to be followed in practice is never to learn or teach things from the examination side.

Now, the Government proposal for reform states as one of its items that the University should no longer hold the Matriculation and the Previous examinations. The true wording is : "The abolition of the Matriculation examination, which is becoming unwieldy, is open to serious objections and is giving rise to great difficulties as regards the provision of proper accommodation. The colleges to conduct their Matriculation examination. The examination papers and a certain number of marked papers of candidates to be sent to the Board of Examiners for review."

When duly analysed, the scheme can be construed to include the following details: (1) The University ceases to conduct the two aforenamed examinations; (2) the colleges will step in, to be both teaching and examining institutions; (3) this should be done because the number of boys appearing in the Matriculation is abnormally large and to accommodate them is a very difficult task; and secondly, though the boys appearing for the Previous examination are proportionately less in number, still both these examinations are capable of merely opening to successful candidates the portals of colleges, and as a consequence, they might, with greater advantage, take ever the charge of their wards, leaving the University in the meantime to look to the interests of higher examinations with as little divided attention as possible; (4) a Board of Examiners will be appointed to whom examination papers will be submitted in order to ensure uniformity of standard; and to ascertain the impartiality of test, every year; etc., etc.

The Matriculation examination, no doubt, is growing unwieldy and the principle of division of labour might secure efficiency of work in the present instance. But when colleges are required to conduct an examination, the question that is very likely to arise is two-fold : (a) financial disbursement and (b) uniformity of standard. As to the second, it will be proper to turn our eyes to the School Final examination that is being ably conducted by the Educational Department (Government), and if the Matriculation, too, happens to be entrusted to its care, both the knotty points suggested above find their adequate solution. If, however, colleges have to undertake the task, some such line of procedure might be adopted as is done in the case of Secondary Teachers' certificate examination, wherein questions are drawn and set uniformly to candidates appearing in different centres. And if, on the other hand, each college individually draws its own questions and sets them to candidates presenting there for the purpose of examination, reason points to a danger of an invidious difference of tests, and candidates on seeking this as well as learning wisdom from observation might flock to that college which, though remotest from his native residence, might be calculated to lower the stiffness of examination. Details there are so many, wherein there is all likelihood for a difference of opinion; but with regard to uniformity of standard probably a majority will agree in holding that it should be secured as far as possible.

In the next place, the unwieldy number becomes wieldy in one direction; but it threatens to assume the same formidable shape in another; viz., the School Final side. For, what is the marketable value of the Matriculation examination at present? If it has any, it is in the educational department and in colleges for prosecuting the study further on. In plain, those that are seriously disposed to continue their study in a college or those that have an ambition to secure a Matriculation pass for beginning life in the Educational Department, might appear for the examination; but the number attending without any such fixed aim or purpose is sparse, oven if there be any. If, then, the number of School Final candidates becomes overwhelming, the same difficulty shall have to be removed from that quarter. The same evil shall have to be crossed in another corner. If the educational department has to manage both these examinations just as the University had to do some time back when they were under its control, the distemper that proved troublesome at that time will appear with almost the same force at this time. The management by colleges of the Matriculation will not satisfy the craving and the general standard of satisfaction in some quarters. For some colleges are under private control and some are directly controlled by the Government. And just as teaching differs, examination-tests might differ in regard to stiffness.

The very books selected for tuition in the Matriculation class in different schools are different, inasmuch as the undefined requirements being of a certain type, books are not fixed or appointed for the purpose of teaching. The vagueness of examination is in no degree lessened by putting the control of annual tests in the hands of the managers of different schools. Human nature, while reform schemes are set to work, cannot so summarily change; and the competition spirit pervading these institutions cannot be modified totally by a mere transfer of control. However, schools are not to be entirely considered as out of the question. For a proposal might be entertained to the effect that out of the whole lot of schools in the Presidency, some schools might be so selected as to enjoy the privilege of granting pass certificates for Matriculation and School Final examinations, which are likely to fetch a marketable value for them. But then, the question will be : what principle should be adopted for such a selection? In order, then, to avoid, in short, all irregularities or intricacies, it would be more decent to hand over the full control of Matriculation to the Educational Department and that of Previous examination to colleges.

The same question of abolishing the Matriculation examination might be approached from another point of view : Since the Matriculation is meant only to serve as a passport for an entrance into a college and since it is a preliminary to a line of arts as much as to one of professional study, it is immaterial whether its pass certificate is issued by schools, colleges or the University. Accordingly, if by a Government resolution or even a general convention, certain schools come to be affiliated to certain colleges, the former would be in a position to select the best stuff, after applying a regular test, to be presented at the portals of colleges in which further prosecution of study is deemed desirable, and colleges would cause them to be submitted to their own test ; thus it would constitute a double distillation process and save undeserving criticism from irresponsible critics. But the act of affiliation is capable of being properly divided in regard to school and arts's colleges; whereas in the case of colleges meant for professional courses, it need not be bounded by any sign of restriction ; that is to say, schools might hold their preliminary tests as usual and submit their materials to any such college as is desired to be joined. Or, if colleges alone have to be considered entitled to issue pass-certificates i.e. virtually select their own materials without having any regard to the preliminary tests or leaving certificates issued by schools, the scheme bids fair to work on its own merits, since the prestige of colleges depends ultimately upon the stuff they present before the University.

The spirit of the proposal in question, again, points to the fact of appointing a Board of Examiners as moderators or judges—final authority—to decide the stiffness or otherwise of the question papers set to candidates and to pronounce their opinion in effect by either modifying the stiffness, if there be any, or approving of the papers in ordinary cases. In such a case, as pointed out above, there will not be that uniformity of standard in test, as has been preserved up to now for the said examinations, or as has been the case with the School Final one. Letting alone for the nonce the indisputable fact that the latter shall have a tendency, as it ought, in all natural course of things, to have, to grow more popular, it is sufficient to note here that some fitting project might be devised to preserve as far as possible a standard of uniformity in test for the two former examinations as well. There will be no difficulty, therefore, to transfer the control entirely of the Matriculation to the Educational Department, and that of P.E. to colleges, and to entrust the task of drawing papers and answering them to the care of a pretty large Board of Examiners.—Yours, etc.

S. S. MEHTA.

Wadhwan, May 6.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS GUARD.

Wrongful Confinement of Passengers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Yesterday, before the Senior Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, about 26 passengers, all up-countrymen, travelling from Moghal Sarai to Howrah by the 12 down train, on the 5th instant, were prosecuted at the instance of the Guard, for travelling in a higher class compartment than their tickets warranted. It appears that for want of third-class accommodation in the train, when it left Moghal Sarai, these passengers were allowed to travel in the intermediate class compartment, which was set apart for them by the Station authorities.

The passengers related their story and the Magistrate, finding no case against them, discharged them. As they were ordered to be prosecuted by the Guard the Magistrate directed the Police to ascertain his name and to prosecute him for having wrongfully confined the passengers in the lock-up.

MURDERS IN YUNNAN.

Two Explorers Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

In connection with the murders reported from Yunnan, it is possible the two victims are Dr. Brunhubar, the well known traveller, and his companion, named Herr Schmitz. They arrived here last October and proceeded to Bhamo. Travellers now in Rangoon state that they met them at that station and travelled with them as far as Tengyuch. It was then their intention to go northwards with the object of trying to trace the source of the Mekong and Salween Rivers.

About the middle of December last both travellers left Tengyuch with a caravan of 25 mules, six muleteers, a Madrasi cook and a German speaking Chinese interpreter, who had formerly been a steward on one of the German mail boats. While at Tengyuch they occupied tents in the compound of the Commissioner of Customs. It is believed that both the explorers lost their lives amongst the Lolos, a similar fate having befallen Mr. Brooke recently. It is said that the two travellers carried a consignment of small gramophones as presents to the natives.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Large Comparative Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Signs continue to be reported of the reviving activity in the export trade in Upper India. Returns are published to-day which indicate that the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Rajputana Malwa Railway and the North-Western Railway, are all making larger earnings than this time last year. The total Indian Railway receipts in the first three weeks of April were seven lakhs of rupees larger than those in the corresponding period of 1908.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The "Pioneer" hears from Home that a Board may probably be formed at Army Headquarters in India, to control promotions in the Indian Army. Some colour is lent to this rumour by the fact that Sir O'Moore Creagh has appointed comparatively a junior officer of the British service to be his Military Secretary.

The "Pioneer" understands that upon the introduction of the Executive Council in Bengal, the Board of Revenue will be abolished. The change may possibly involve the creation of a Financial Commissionership for the Province, but this and other details have yet to be worked out.

The new quick-firing howitzer for the British artillery has been finally approved. Manufacture is to be actively proceeded with this year, in order that the "Expenditionary Force" may be equipped as quickly as possible. Each Division is to have a brigade of three batteries of these howitzers, which will be of a more powerful pattern than those now in use. It may be expected that two or three years hence some of the new weapons will find their way to India.

According to the latest returns there are twenty-two aliens in the British Army, and eighty-one men whose nationality is doubtful, or not recorded.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

THE drawn game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Cheshires was replayed on Saturday afternoon at Marine Lines before a large attendance. The stands on both sides of the ground were crowded and the spectators were rewarded with a keen and exciting game, which however left the result still open. On both sides defence triumphed over attack and after playing extra time, the teams left the field with a goal each to their credit. The Cheshires had the same side which appeared in the previous match but in the Gymkhana eleven there were four changes, Harrison for Sharpe at inside left, Sharpe for Moir at outside left, Elliott for Eberhardie at centre half and Sim for Bean at left half. The game opened dully but after only a few minutes, play on both sides brightened considerably and after that the match was always interesting to the end. The Gymkhana forwards, particularly the right wing and centre, employed the passing game a good deal more than when they met the Cheshires three days before, but there was a corresponding improvement among the opposing halves, and a stubborn defence often broke up their movements before they had gone very far. In this defence however the backs, and particularly Price, were the mainstay. Cole was both the hardest and cleverest worker in the Gymkhana back lines while Gillett played a hard sound game and Collingwood was safe in goal. The halves on the whole were good. Sim did little in the first half but played quite a useful game after the interval. The Cheshire forwards however had rather the bigger share of the attacking and were a bit unlucky that they did not get the odd goal. Teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA : Goal, Collingwood backs Cole and Gillett ; halves, Blair, Elliot and Sim ; forwards, Hearson, Carroll, Troup, Harrison and Sharpe.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT :—Goal, Pte. Wakefield ; backs, Sergt. Price, and Lance-Corporal Harris ; half backs, Lance-Corporal Cartwright, Drum-Major Russell and Drummer Simmonds ; forwards, Corporal Trueman, Pte. Whitlow, Pte. Hayes, Pte. Hance and Drummer Pickering.

The game opened with an attack by the Gymkhana who got a corner, but were at once sent back, and Cole cleared a dangerous centre from Pickering. Hance missed a good chance by shooting wide, and then Hearson and Carroll took the game to the other end, where the latter just missed the posts. The pace, which so far had been rather slow, now improved. Hearson and Carroll opened a nice passing movement, but Hearson missed the ball badly in attempting to centre. There was an exciting minute or two in the Gymkhana circle, during which Collingwood saved well, and sent the ball to midfield. The soldiers came back however, and Blair running across was in time to make a clever clearance. Following a run by Troup, who lost the ball near the circle. Elliott came up and sent it on to Carroll. He put in a warm shot about the goal-keeper's middle, and the latter just managed to save it at the second attempt. Hearson then came away and centred to Troup, but the shot went wide. The Cheshires now attacked hotly and Gillett saved at the expense of a corner. Simmonds nicely stopped a promising movement by Troup and Caroll, and Hance went off with a fine run. He passed Gillett and was getting dangerous when Cole came across and forced him to send the ball behind. Cole again stopped a dangerous rush by the Cheshire left, but Hance returned and Collingwood running out kicked well away. The attack continued at a hot pace and just before the whistle sounded, with the Cheshire forwards all round the goal, Hance put the ball in the net. Half time score:

Cheshire Regiment	1
Bombay Gymkhana	0

Opening the second half the Cheshire right attacked twice, but Sim cleared on each occasion. For some time now the Cheshires made the Gymkhana defenders play their hardest to prevent a score and Cole was responsible for several excellent clearances. Collingwood saved twice in quick succession and then Hance getting the ball from Hayes. put it into the net. The point however was disallowed for kicking. The Gymkhana now put up a brief attack, Troup forcing a corner, but Hance got away again and cleverly tricking Elliott sent across to Trueman. Another goal seemed to be coming, but Trueman failing to take the ball on the run, gave Cole the chance to nip in and clear. The Gymkhana right wing took up the attack and near the circle Troup was well stopped by Price. There was some more warm pressure at the other end and with Collingwood out of goal, Cole was just in time to clear, Trueman came away nicely but being unsupported was robbed by the backs and then Russell cleared prettily when Troup was getting dangerous. A corner followed at the other end, where Collingwood kicked to touch, and then the Gymkhana men went straight away and Troup equalised. The Cheshires at once attacked hotly and were nearly through. They kept up the pressure nearly all the time till the whistle sounded, but could not score, although just before time Collingwood running out to Hance missed the ball. The Cheshire forward looked to have a clean run in, when Sim ran up and stopped his shot.

Both teams were much fatigued when the extra time was commenced, but still went off at a good pace. Harris stopped a rush by the Gymkhana forwards; then Hance and Pickering came away only to be pulled up by Cole. Play was around midfield for a bit, then Cole having stopped the Cheshires left again, Carroll and Hearson took the ball down for the Gymkhana. The ball was missed several times by men in both teams, till Hayes got it away, and then after another attack by the Cheshires the teams crossed over. In the last five minutes the pace was maintained and both goals were more than once in danger. Simmonds having cleared a centre by Hearson, Whitlow got away by himself but shot high over the bar, Hearson took the ball back and sent it in to Troup, who in turn passed to Harrison. The latter was going well for goal when Harris slipped in and cleared. The Cheshire right then went away and Callingwood running out to clear took the ball on the side of his toe. It glanced across to the right where Trueman took it well, but Gillett and Sim coming up he was forced into touch. The whistle sounded almost directly afterwards, with the scores still level.

THE RE-PLAY.

The two teams will meet for the third time at Marines Lines this afternoon.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Friday evening :—

Mr. Ratansey Valji beat Mr. D. W. Innes.
Mr. S. B. Joshi beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson.
Mr. L. N. Karle beat Mr. E. H. Waterfield.
Mr. K. B. Meherji Rana beat Mr. D. J. Variawa.
Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson beat Mr. N. M. Patwardhan.
Mr. R. D. Unwala beat Mr. A. G. Sathe.
The game between Mr. S. B. Joshi and Mr. S. P. Pavri was drawn.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

Fixed for 11th, 13th and 15th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 8.

The rain seemed to have stopped suddenly and fine weather prevails. The Ootacamund Races take place on the 11th, 13th and 15th instant.

ACCORDING to reports received in Simla difficulties have occurred between the Rajah of Mandi and his subjects. The latter seem to have been in a somewhat aggressive temper, but definite news is still awaited as to the position in this small Hill State, which lies to the west of Kulu.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium :—

"The Committee have great pleasure in submitting to the members of the Gymkhana a report of their management of the same up-to-date. It will be remembered that this Institution is an outcome of several propositions suggested at a Meeting of subscribers to the Princess Victoria Reception Fund held on 25th January 1906. One of the propositions submitted was that of Miss Manockjee Cursetjee to utilise the balance of the above fund (Rs. 6,000) as a nucleus fund to start a Gymnasium with, to be called after the name of the Princess. Another proposition submitted was that of Mrs. Ali Baig to start a Gymkhana Club for the ladies of Bombay. A third proposition was moved by Mrs. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mrs. Rustom Taleyarkhan, and supported by several ladies, to make over the said sum to the Nurses' Fund of the G. G. Tejpal Hospital. Lady Jehanghir moved an amendment, adding a rider to Miss Cursetjee's proposition, to start a Gymkhana as well as a Gymnasium, if sufficient money was forthcoming. The amendment was carried by a majority.

For the reasons hereinafter stated, a Gymnasium for the ladies of Bombay has not yet been started, but the idea of a Gymkhana was so popular and found to be so much more practicable that, through the efforts of the present Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy gave a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a Gymkhana Pavilion upon the conditions, that the Pavilion or any extension thereof should bear her name and that she should be a Patroness of the Gymkhana, with the privilege of being a standing Mahomedan member of the Managing Committee and of nominating one lady as a free member of the Gymkhana.

This donation for a Gymkhana was soon followed by donations from other ladies and certain gentlemen amounting to Rs. 9,000 and lately Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy has contributed a further donation of Rs. 5,000 through the Honorary Secretaries for the electric fittings in the pavilion &c. upon the additional conditions that (a) no other pavilion shall be erected on the Gymkhana grounds and (b) membership shall be reserved for at least 50 Mahomedan ladies. This offer has been accepted by the Committee but upon the understanding, that the Committee shall not be precluded by this further donation of Rs. 5,000 from erecting on the Gymkhana grounds any other structure or structures, such as a Badminton Shed, Concert Hall, Bridge Room, or the like, with or without the name of the donor of the fund out of which the same are erected.

Mrs. Dorabjee Tata contributed Rs. 5,000 and is therefore a patroness of the Gymkhana. H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar has contributed Rs. 2,500 which has entitled the Maharanee to be a life Member. The following ladies have contributed Rs. 1,000each and are life Members :—The Ranee Sahib of Limdi, Lady Currimbhai Ebrahim, Mrs. Kaikobad Adenwalla, Mrs. D. Commoder, Mrs. R. D. Patell, Miss Kaikobad Adenwalla, Mrs. Moolraj Khutao.

After the first donation of Rs. 15,000, the then Honorary Secretaries (who are also the present Honorary Secretaries) obtained from Government for a nominal rent the grant of a piece of land, on which the Gymkhana is now situate, upon conditions similar to those under which the grant was made to the Commercial Gymkhana. Messrs. C. S. Stevens & Co., Architects, were engaged to build a pavilion and lay out the grounds. Whatever was done by the then Committee was announced at a meeting of subscribers to the said Reception Fund held on 18th September 1907, and upon a resolution to that effect the then Executive and General Committees of the Reception Fund were dissolved, and a Provisional Committee of representative ladies from the Mahomedan, Hindu and Parsi communities was elected, with the same Secretaries and Treasurer, with power to take such measures as were deemed necessary for the organisation of a Gymkhana and Gymnasium.

At a meeting of this Committee, held on 17th October 1907, it was announced that some of the ladies on the Committee had desired to be excused from continuing as members of the Committee, and it was resolved that though the English community had not been included amongst the subscribers to the Reception Fund for the reason that the reception of Her Royal Highness was intended to be exclusively oriental with oriental ceremonies, English ladies, who desired to be members of the Gymkhana and Gymnasium, might be admitted thereto, and Lady (then Mrs.) Muir Mackenzie and other English ladies were asked to join the Provisional Committee.

In pursuance of another resolution passed at another meeting of the Provisional Committee, a Sub-Committee consisting of Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mrs. Chandavarkar and the present Honorary Secretaries was appointed to draft rules and by-laws for the Gymkhana and Gymnasium. The Honorary Secretaries submitted to the Provisional Committee the Rules, as drafted by themselves and previously discussed on 18th November 1907 in Sub-Committee ; the same were on the 16th December 1907 discussed in detail by the Provisional Committee and approved with few minor alterations and it was resolved that the same should be submitted to a solicitor, so that they might be put in legal form.

The Provisional Committee was then dissolved, and an Executive Committee was appointed with Her Excellency the late Lady Clarke as their President and the ladies, whose names were submitted for acting on the Committee, kindly accepted the office, except Mrs. Bomanjee D. Petit who begged to be excused from acting as a Treasurer and her place was taken by Mrs. Kanga and the vacancy so caused among the ordinary members of the Committee was filled up by Lady Mehta. Mrs. Anandjee Nanjee and Mrs. P. N. Patell resigned from the Committee and in their place Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mrs. Row were appointed. The Committee now consists of the ladies whose names appear in the list of members, but without their President whose premature death is deeply lamented.

In order to pass the Rules and to put the Gymkhana and Gymnasium in working order, fifty ladies from each of the four communities were asked to become original members, of the institution.

The Secretaries at the same time put themselves in communication with the then Director of Public Instruction for a grant-in-aid from Government to the proposed Gymnasium and were informed by him that Government could not consider the question of a grant-in-aid till they were definitely informed how many schools and what number of girls therein were prepared to take advantage of such an institution. A meeting of the Principals of the several leading girl schools in Bombay was convened in consequence, and it was announced to them that in order to popularise the greatly needed physical culture amongst the females of Bombay, school girls would be charged a very nominal fee of Rs. 5 per 100 girls. Though a great deal of discussion took place at the meeting as to what number of pupils each school would send and as to the curriculum of gymnastics, nothing definite was decided because a majority of those, who attended the meeting, were desirous of waiting till the gymnasium was "fait accompli." The Secretaries having also ascertained that the expenses of keeping up a Gymnasium would be not less than Rs. 300 a month, it was found impracticable to start a Gymnasium without the support either of Government or the schools.

The promoters had originally intended to reserve one of the rooms of the Khanambai Pavilion for the Gymnasium for women and girls but that was found not feasible, as the Pavilion was too small to accommodate even the number of the likely members of the Gymkhana and as soon as the Pavilion was ready with the lawn tennis and croquet courts and a badminton shed, it was deemed desirable not to delay opening the Gymkhana till after a Gymnasium was built, but to begin using the Gymkhana at once. The Committee have discussed and recommend an extension of the present Pavilion by a Room which may be used either as a Concert Hall or a Badminton Room, in which case the present Badminton Shed may be converted into a Gymnasium, which in the architect's opinion is not impracticable.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee in the Pavilion took place on 16th September 1908 when it was resolved that our warmest thanks were due to Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga not only for the great trouble he had taken in revising the Rules and Regulations at the sacrifice of his valuable time, but also for framing the by-laws. He has since obliged us by readily consenting to be our Honorary Solicitor, in which capacity he has rendered valuable help to the Committee, and specially by obtaining an exemption under the Income Tax Act from payment of income tax by the Gymkhana. In anticipation of a vote of thanks by the members of the Gymkhana the Committee thanked him for his assistance.

The Rules and Regulations, altered as revised by him, were again discussed in detail at a meeting of the Executive Committee and, in pursuance of a Resolution passed thereat, were submitted to a meeting of the members of the Gymkhana on 12th December 1908, when they were approved and the Secretaries were authorised to have the same printed under their supervision after the same were further adjusted or altered by them in consultation with the Honorary Solicitor. This was done and the Rules therefore have only just been published. The settlement of the Rules, in a way so as to prove acceptable to all, entailed great labour and care, which accounts for the delay in the publication of the same. At this meeting it was announced that, except from the Parsee community, 50 members had not responded from the other communities and as a number of Parsee ladies over and above the fifty had sent in their applications, it was resolved that some of them whose names were recommended and read out by the Secretaries should be elected. This was carried but it was announced by the Chairman that thereafter no one should be elected without a ballot.

Down to 31st December 1908 the Committee spent Rs. 10,137-3-9 towards building, Rs. 2,286-13, towards laying-out of grounds, Rs. 2,719-2-8 for the construction of a badminton shed and Rs. 2,730 for electric fittings.

For further particulars the Committee refer the members to the Honorary's Treasurer Statemen of Account, auditedby the Honorary Auditor, Mr. A. Leslie, to both of whom our cordial thanks are due.

The number of the members of the Gymkhana up-to-date is 289 of whom 2 are Patronesses and 6 are Life-members.

The Committee deeply regret the severance from them of our late lamented President, Her Excellency Lady Clarke, out of respect of whose memory a formal opening of the Gymkhana by His Excellency Sir George Clarke did not take place.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Committee have done their best in the general interests of all communities to discharge most conscientiously and disinterestedly the responsible and onerous duties entrusted to them. It should be remembered that this is not only the first institution of its kind on a large scale in Bombay or for the matter of that in India ; but it is the first of its kind in the whole of the Asiatic history of ladies, and its ultimate success can only be ensured by a prudent and cautious management of it in its infancy.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 5.

ARRANGEMENTS are being pushed through in Mahboobnagar for the reception of His Highness the Nizam, who is proceeding there for a shooting excursion in the neighbouring jungles. His Highness' trip therefore to Vicarabad is likely to be abandoned.

⁂

Mr. Vishveshvaria, the Special Engineering Expert, is making an inspection of the River Moosi with the object of ascertaining the actual cause of last year's abnormal floods. I would draw his attention to the articles that appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" of October and November last, regarding the disastrous floods and suggesting the demolition of the Muslim Jung Bridge and Tippoo Khan's dam at Sangum, this side of Golconda.

⁂

A serious accident occurred in a sweetseller's stall, situate in Siddi Umbar Bazaar, near Maharajgunj. The stall is a two-storeyed one, the lower floor being used as a shop and the upper floor as a habitation, with a flight of steps, near which was the oven for making sweets. A cooking vessel, which contained a large quantity of ghee, somehow capsized, and the ghee falling on the burning fuel below it, caused a tremendous conflagration, the smoke enveloping the whole building in a moment. The wife and two children of the sweetseller, who were upstairs, made efforts to rush down the steps, but were suffocated and burnt to death. It was impossible for the frantic husband and bystanders to offer any assistance to the unfortunate victims.

⁂

Two boys belonging to one of our local schools appear to have passed the Matriculation re-examination held last year. Curiously enough, the Madras University authorities have since called upon the Principal of the said school to submit the attendance register of those boys—a formality which was attended to before the boys sat for the examination, so I am told. If the document was missing (which is not unlikely when frauds were committed in connection with the examination papers) a duplicate might have been called for, instead of pointing out faults that were not committed. In my opinion, a boy should not be allowed to sit for the examination without previously producing his attendance certificate, which generally goes to prove that he has paid up his school fees.

⁂

For the want of a capable professional helmsman, there is talk that the Victoria Memorial Industrial School at Saroornagar is in a backward condition. When the importation of experts is more or less the order of the day, perhaps the Government might make one more effort to obtain one for the Industrial School—an institution which, under competent hands, has the essentials of doing an immense deal of good.

EDUCATION IN SALSETTE.

The following is an appeal in aid of St. Joseph's School, Juvem, approved by the most Rev. Dr. H. Juergens, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

The St. Joseph's Parish School attached to the Juvem Church has now been under my control for over three years and no effort has been spared to improve its status, I took over charge in May 1905 when there were thirty-five children on the rolls and were taught up to the Second Standard. To-day the School counts over seventy children and they are taught up to the Third Standard.

The residents of Juvem and my parishioners particularly being mostly poor cannot afford to pay even very nominal school-fees with the result that about half the number of children receive their education free of charge. The school morever has no funds for its support. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has signified his pleasure at the progress the school is making by raising his monthly contribution towards it from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 since his last pastoral visit. This sum with what little is realised from school-fees and the assistance from the Koth of Parla can only support one teacher but to make for efficiency the school must have another teacher and the necessary school fit. As the school is not well-housed and for want of accommodation classes are held under the Church porch, where burials also take place, no appeal for any kind of assistance can be made to Government. Hence the necessity of making this appeal to the generosity of the public, and I pray on behalf of the many children under my care for some monthly contribution or a liberal donation of all those who have the education of the poor classes at heart.

All monthly contributions and donations however small will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged, and the prayer of the children will be offered for the benefit of all subscribers and donors.

N. MONTEIRO,
Vicar.

CAPTAIN LUMSDEN, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, goes to Simla on a short visit on the 20th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" were Sir David and Lady Masson, Hon. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I.C.S., Surg.-Genl. Bomford, Mr. E. J. D. Colvin, I.C.S., Mr. Ahmed Sultan Khan, Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., and the Dorai Rajah of Puducotah.

THE Railway Board have confirmed the sanction given by the Home Board of the East Indian Railway to a revised estimate, amounting to close upon thirteen lakhs of rupees, for the completion of the southern half of the new passenger station at Howrah, subject only to its acceptance by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway so far as that concern is affected.

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

Sir Walter Hughes has gone Home on leave, and it is not at all likely that Mr. F. L. Sprott, his "locum tenens," will enter the lists to continue the assault on the Improvement Trust for deviating from the plan of Lord Sandhurst, which comtemplated an expenditure of eighty lakhs of rupees for the erection of sanitary chawls for the work people dispossessed by the operations of the Trust. He has not the same information nor the same interest as his Chief. The latter was the first Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and had he remained in that position, it might be that there would obtain to-day domestic condition for the people in which their physical health, their normal character, in a word their whole social outfit would satisfy the demand of Mr. John Burns ; but the Bombay Port Trust was his first love and her appeal to be re-taken to favour was irresistible. Bombay has much reason to be pleased with that reconciliation, it would have been an immense loss to commerce if Sir Walter had decided to abide with the new charmer. It is unfortunate that men of his calibre and enthusiasm are not gifted with the miraculous power of Sir Boyle Roche's bird. If he could have been Chairman of the Improvement Trust as well as Chairman of the Port Trust, devoting the same attention to each, the former might be as little deserving of censure as the latter ; on the other hand, it might not. The administration of the one is very different from that of the other. When Sir Walter succeeded Colonel Merewether as chairman, the Port Trust was already well-established and flourishing ; its future development called rather for the talent of foresight than the genius of inspiration. Its revenue was increasing and its credit was assured. It was different with Improvement Trust, which indeed was the absolute antithesis of the older body. Able men went to the helm when Sir Walter abandoned it, and their failure to realise an ambition which is more journalistic than public is strong evidence of the immense difficulty of the task. Yet it is a pity Sir Walter is not here to take part in the discussion of the moment, especially as an amendment of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act is now on the legislative anvil.

The Boree Bunder oracle is wrathful with the members of the Improvement Trust for forgetting that they are trustees not only for the improvement of Bombay but also to a large extent of its honour and dignity. "The method of the Trust," says this impatient critic, "is to allow its sites to be spoiled by new houses, built with no regard to any scheme and with no enforced adherence to the laws of architecture. When chawls are put up on Colaba Reclamation, when a block of flats hideous beyond the wildest nightmare of the ordinary man is erected near the band-stand, when Marine Lines becomes a street of builder's samples, and when Hornby Road is made an exhibition of every kind of debased architecture, we begin to wonder whether the Trust is aware that it is not adding to the honour and dignity of Bombay. These be bursting words, my masters—"verbosa et grandis epistola"—but is the attitude quite logical ? On the one hand we have dispossessed working classes angrily clamouring for reinstatement in sanitary chawls, and a corporation whose financial position enforces an early disposal of vacant plots at the best possible rates; on the other, a stern mentor who bids the Trust remember its chances of a large financial return less and the honour and dignity of Bombay more. The Ruskin ideal is magnificent, but is it practicable in a town, which, in spite of its Europeans, its Parsees and Anglicised Hindus and Mahomedans, is still oriental at heart ? I venture to think it is not. And one great reason for my thinking so is the position of the cotton mills and presses. They are to be found in Colaba ; in Tordeo and Mahalakshmi ; in Mazagone, Chinchpoogly, and in Sewree. They occupy some of the fairest sites in the very heart of the town, and they employ large numbers of men, women, and children, who must live close to their work. It is all very well to rail against chawls on Colaba Reclamation ; but where are the employes of the Colaba mills and other manufactories in that quarter to live ? It would be utterly absurd to ask them to camp out at Worlee, for instance, and spend a substantial portion of their modest wages in train hire to get to and from their work. Allowing, therefore, that they must live near employment, it surely will not be argued that they should be lodged in houses designed by an architect who is also a sculptor. I am sorry to say that there is a great deal of cant written and spoken about the architectural prestige of "urbs prima in Indis" and "The Times of India" article is a very good sample of it.

The Calcutta correspondent of "The Times of India" devoted the whole of his letter to Mr. Monro's note, which the editor has confused with the report of the Committee, which I see Mr. Monro did not sign. It is amusing therefore to find him claiming the report as an endorsement of his own sermon to which I have referred above. You will probably rub your eyes when you read the following : "The Calcutta report emphasises the fact that town-planning means the provision of good houses of some architectural merit at the lowest possible cost." I have before me the short report which the "Statesman," has denounced as futile, and with the exercise of all the ingenuity, of which I am possessed, I cannot for the life of me read into it the interpretation of our aesthetic friend. Mr. Monro's note is quite another pair of shoes. It is a valuable opinion undoubtedly, for it is evident that he has given the subject much thought and study, but it is not the opinion of the Corporation Committee. From my Calcutta files, I learn that the people, who are writing to the papers are not at all concerned with the architectural honour and dignity of their city. Their great grievance is the rapacity of the landlords.

The question of the adaptation of European ideas to Indian conditions is extremely complex even in the matter of town-planning, and a Trust that would attempt to make a garden city out of every suburb of a large Indian town, would soon discover its mistake, and be landed in a financial difficulty the sure forerunner of bankruptcy. The first consideration of an Improvement Trust is the habits and customs of indigent natives who form more than two-thirds of a city's population. Any scheme of town-planning which neglected this consideration would be utterly futile. Would-be reformers write as if Bombay and Calcutta were populated for the most part by Europeans of the comfortable middle class, or rich natives who have assimilated their customs. Whereas that section is numerically insignificant. The bulk is composed of natives earning a bare subsistence, whose domestic habits are the result of climatic conditions and religious observances wholly different from those engenderd by modern Western civilisation.

On Saturday last I met an old Calcutta friend on his way Home, and we had some talk on the subject of city improvements. He told me of great building activity which was completely changing the appearance of certain well-known streets in Calcutta. The architect, he said, was abroad, and there were offices in Clive Street and residential buildings in Chowringhee, which for massive grandeur quite equalled anything we had to show in Bombay. Strange to say, he was not very proud of the achievement ; on the contrary he deplored the present vogue which was displacing the old comfortable brick and plaster bungalows with thick walls and wide verandhas. The electric fan, a boon though it was, did not make the ancient plain style an anachronism, it merely replaced the punkah cooly. Life was not half so pleasant in the new structures of architectural pretension as in the old-fashioned bungalows with their chicks and jill-mills. My friend convinced me that in a tropical city it was quite possible to make oneself utterly miserable by being too aesthetic. If this is true of the European, how much more true must it be of the poor native, whom our friend of Boree Bunder would dragoon into ornamental barracks utterly unsuited to his natural habit. The man who would devise a proper system of town-planning for India will have to forget many of the first principles of town-planning in Europe.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, one of the best citizens the wealthy Khoja community has produced, is agitating the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act so as to empower the Board to assist mill-owners to provide chawls for their work people. The idea is that the Trust should provide models and funds and the mill-owners undertake the erection of chawls. At present the power of the Trust is restricted to the provision of accommodation for people dispossessed by its operations. This does not of course meet the case of the capitalist who desires to have his labour close at hand, but who neglected all his opportunities in the past of obtaining the desideratum. If the Government enlarge the powers of the Trust in the direction intimated, and they probably will in the interests of the poor, the mill-owners will be treated with more consideration than they truly deserve.

The Bombay Mill Industry is continuing to protest very loudly that it is a very very bad way, and that nothing will save it from destruction, but an immediate abolition of the cotton excise duties and an import duty of ten per cent. on all manufactured cotton goods. It is not difficult to imagine the howl of derision which this claim will send up in Lancashire ; nor is it hard to conjure up a vision of Lord Morley as imperturbable as the sphinix. A prominent mill-owner contributes to the "Times of India" a long and pessimistic review of the present state of the Bombay mill industry. His views do not all coincide with those of the late chairman of the Bombay Mill Association. Low exchange in China and undigested stock at home will, he thinks, reduce the profit in 1909 to something like 70 lakh including commission—not enough to go round. Yet mill-owners are so selfish that they will not combine to work short time, and they dare not reduce wages for fear of faring as the Leopold mill fared last year. Dear, dear, how sad ! Mr. Nathan, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. declared the other day that the halcyon time of the cotton industry was gone. The great expansion that had taken place in recent years, both in Europe and India, made it imperative to manage mills on strictly scientific principles, if the share-holders would make both ends meet. Perhaps if managing agents were content with a modest commission, the dreadful collapse, so confidently predicted, could be postponed for many a year yet, in spite of excise duties and other conditions beyond the control of the grumblers.

The Bombay Trades' Association, which is just six years old, held its annual meeting on Friday, when Mr. G. D. Traylen, the retiring Master, gave an account of his stewardship and handed over charge to the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, the elect for the ensuing year. Both gentlemen impressed upon the members the necessity of agitating to be represented on the Legislative Council. True the Association was very much younger than that of Calcutta, but its vested interest were as large and its growth had been vigorous, witness the Commercial Gymkhana. The new Master believes the Bombay Corporation would be better for a Trades' representative. It may do you Ditchers some good to hear that Mr. Trevor thinks the state of Bombay disgraceful, particularly in reference to our roads, lighting, beggars and lepers. A Trades' representative would change all that. I tremble for the dominance of Sir Ferozshah Mehta when Government conceds the demands of Mr. Trevor. But joking apart it is difficult to understand why the Trades' Association has not ere this been treated with the same generosity as the older institution of Calcutta. The class is the same, and so are the magnitude and variety of its interests.

Another section of the community which is urging its claim to be represented on the Local Council are the Jains. The Jain Graduates' Association memorialised Sir George Clarke that one of the three seats allotted to important minorities under the Reform Scheme should the given from time to time to a leading Jain, so that the Government might be made acquainted with the disabilities and ambitions of his co-religionists. There are about 1,300,000 Jains in the whole of India, most of them in Bombay occupied in commercial pursuits. Some of our most successful business men and mill-owners belong to the sect, and their charity and philanthropy are edifying. It is not surprising that His Excellency the Governor has intimated his intention of giving their modest claim all possible consideration.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Colonel G. A. Williams has sixty days' privilege leave, and Captain E. S. J. Anderson, ninety days' privilege leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Ball is gazetted to the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Irwin, resigned.

Mr. A. L. H. Palmer, Director, Construction Telegraphs, has 8½ months' sick leave, from the 21st ultimo.

Mr. A. W. Lane Ryan officiates as Assistant Director-General, Post Offices, India, vice O'Grady, on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. H. Bowden to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Indian Army—Promotions.—Lieutenant-Colonel H.D. McIntre to be Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenants H. W. Price and C. A. J. Smith to be Captains.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Campbell to be Colonel.

Assistant Surgeons C. W. Murray, C. A. Owen, A. R. Paterson and G. O. Weston receive step promotion each, vice D'Cruz, superannuated.

The following are permitted to retire :—Indian Army—Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. J. Richardson from the 22nd ultimo; H. E. Boileau from the 23rd ultimo ; S. G. Radcliff from the 30th ultimo; and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wilkie, I. M. S., from the 2nd ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer F. H. Schneider retires from the 20th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	8	11	3 p.m.	12	8
Teheran ...	9	12	31 p.m.	0	57
Suez	9	1	20 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

AN Ootacamund correspondent telegraphs that the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Narasaraopet have been dismissed in connection with the recent rioting at Kotappakonda.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in India that M. Burns, the well-known cross-country rider of South Australia, Victoria, and India, especially in Bangalore, who in his best days was a good horseman over fences, died recently from wounds self-inflicted. He twice won the Indian Grand National for the Hon'ble Mr. A. Apcar. He returned to Adelaide a couple of years ago and first purchased the steeplechaser, Cronje (who was killed in Burns' colours) and then he secured that good mare Becky. With the latter he did well, capturing among other races the last Port Adelaide Cup of £500. He was forty-two years of age and was born in West Adelaide.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CHANGING FASHIONS.

The sleeveless jacket is a feature of the new fashions. These jackets are now worn in such variety that it is not at all easy to even indicate their forms. Individual taste has much to do with selection, and the requirements of the moment also modify choice to some extent. Filet net heavily soutaché-braided might be said to be one of the favourite styles in which this special coat is worn. This generally matches in colour the prevailing tone of the dress with the braid, of which the pattern is worked, a trifle darker. Some women, who know well how to dress, are wearing these same coats of Ottoman silk above trailing skirts of cashmere, and, although grey is one of the favourite colours of the season, such brilliant hues as pink of the shade of hollyhock flowers or of peony roses is much worn. Grey though so often worn, is seldom seen without a bold contrast, this being given by a feather boa, or, if not by the hat itself, at least by its trimming. Hats truly are difficult to wear this year and those which thrifty people have laid aside from last season are actually of no use at all. Not only are the hast of the summer of extraordinary proportions, but their shapes are remarkable. A high crown with no brim at all, and merely trimmed by a bunch of feathers held in place by enormous ornaments in jewelled enamel, is outrageous in itself, but the woman who dresses quite up to date considers it worthy of her admiration. When not remarkably high, hats have very wide, flat brims and on these nothing is more popular than flat bows of wide ribbon velvet. It is many a year since ribbon velvet was worn to such an extent as at present, for it appears on nearly all our hats in some form or another. The newest hats have strings to tie them on with, only our elegantes do not utilise them in that way ; they allow them to hang loose well under the chin, and as the strings are composed of extra wide velvet ribbon they are not at all becoming except for very tall women. The straw which is in highest favour is Tegel, and this the best modistes are using in all sorts of colours. Here again we must observe that grey in a certain shade toning on mole is of first importance. Trimmings always contrast, and the use of flowers is general. Such flowers as sprays of lilac in conjunction with amethyst velvet compose a charming trimming for a grey Tegel straw hat in the new shape with moderate crown and wide brim.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Children's dresses continue to be plain, following American models, and though there has been some attempt to introduce French patterned cottons and zephyrs it can scarcely be called successful. Girls from ten to twelve look much better when the waist is not even defined than they do with any sort of carved line. Indeed some people object to having the skirts of children's dresses cut at all, and get them hung straight from the shoulder, thus throwing all the weight where it is more easily borne than from the waist. In this case the long pleats are formed from the shoulder and loops are made at intervals through which the belt passes, allowing the unbroken folds to give apparent length to the figure. Broderie Anglaise will be more worn than it has been even for the past few seasons, in which it has sprung into high favour. It is made now in such fine work and on such delicate material that it can easily be utilised for the most dressy occasions. The tunic skirt or the overdress has found its ways to the toilettes of our little people, and some of the pretty new frocks made for small girls have two or even three, skirts, each frilled, sometimes outlined with a trimming, often of broderic Anglaise. A small, loose coat set on a deep yoke of embroidery, and with the sleeves of embroidery right up to the elbow, is pretty and fresh-looking wear for a little girl. Hats for children are often composed of the prevailing Tegel straw or of the finest Dunstable, and trimmings usually consist of a scarf twisted round and allowed to fall over the left ear.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	7	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	10	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	6
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	35	31	95
This day last year	30	31	126
Do. 1907			80

THE RAT CAMPAIGN

May 8th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	56	37	6
B	206	166	21
C	143	61	18
D	77	44	4
E	164	45	7
F	98	9	1
G	90	3	1
Total to date	834	365	58
Total rats killed			1,199

IT is expected that the export of wheat from the Punjab to Karachi will reach a high level before the end of the current month. The North-Western Railway, with their increase in rolling-stock and double track of rails through Sind, should be equal to meeting the heavy traffic to the port.

COMMENTING on the indisposition shown by the House of Commons, the other day, to legislate on the qestion of preserving order in the House of Commons, the "Times" suggests :—"The truth is that the majority of members are very well satisfied with things as they are ; that is to say, with restrictions upon admission to the galleries which make further disturbances extremely improbable. Having little power to deal with disorder, the House falls back upon its undoubted power exclude all who do not furnish ample guarantees that they will not create disorder. There are incidental advantages connected with this state of affairs which members are not slow to appreciate. The more philosophical are boubtless reciting to themselves—though it might be impolitic to say it aloud—the maxim that out of evil comes good. The feminine element, even when orderly, had become rather a serious burden, and, to be quite plain, something of a bore. That trouble is satisfactorily abated, and in a way that exposes no individual member to invidious comment. 'For this relief much thanks' is the prevailing sentiment, and it is fairly safe to assume that it will be a long time before the adjourned debate is resumed. Ladies really interested in politics will have the some oppertunities for study that suffice for the vast majority of men. Perhaps their study will be all the more serious and profitable for the check to the growing habit of regarding the House of Commons as a show, like a play or a case in the Divorce Court, with the additional advantage of tea or more sophisticated refreshments. At the same time the business of the country will be better carried on without these distractions and preoccupations for members."

BY THE WAY.

THE WORLD AND THE CONVICT.

Some writers are fond of talking of the romance of crime. Too often they place all the romance to the credit of the criminal, leaving none for the detective. A better romance of crime has not been related these many years than that which, beginning in Rhodesia, ended in Whitechapel. Honours are pretty evenly divided between criminal and detectve, but the latter won—as he does win more often than not. John Creswick was sentenced to six years' penal servitude in Rhodesia. With manacles on his ankles and well guarded he was placed on the train at Gwelo for removal to Salisbury. Somehow during the journey he eluded his guards, and jumped from the train, though it was going twenty miles an hour. He freed himself from his chains, he wandered in the wilds, he walked fifteen hundred miles across Africa, living on animals and birds which he killed. From Boma, in the Congo Free State, he took ship to Antwerp. From Antwerp he came to London, believing that there he could hide more securely than in Africa or Europe. Down Leman-street, Whitechapel, he walked a free man. A detective stopped him. "I believe you are John Creswick—you have the Prince of Wales's feathers tattooed on your arm." The world is so very small. The evil-doer finds it crowded with people who know him.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

In our ignorance we have often wondered why women wear their hats so large. It is true they shut out the view of the stage in a theatre—but that is an old grumble. It is equally true that they keep man at a distance, for if the cavailer walks too near his lady he gets the nap of his silk hat ruined, even if he escapes having his hair ruffled. Truest of all, they show the necessity of good wide footpaths and streets designed on generous lines. Yet we could not think that all these advantages impel woman to her yards of milinery, fashion being no philanthropist. The real reason is now whispered. It is arranged under two headings—first, Age; second, Looks. The truth is, we are assured in a contemporary, that the large hat takes ten years off a woman's life—meaning, ten apparent years; also, it vastly improves her complexion. This being the case, there seems no prospect of the large hat going out until a small hat is invented which will remove twenty years and throw such a light—or shade, which is it?—on the complexion, as shall pale the very stars and make the wild rose seem blotched.

JOHN BATES, HERO.

Another of those stories of everyday heroism which are very worthy to be written in fine gold comes from the North-Western Railways and its branch line between Bletchley and Banbury. John Bates, guard of a shunting goods train, found the train suddenly in motion whilst he was alone in charge of it. How the engine started is as yet a mystery. But it did start, and the train got away with the guard like a bolting horse with a helpless rider. Bates, however, was far from helpless, Knowing that if the train were not stopped it must dash into a passenger train at Banbury, he "crawled from his van to the last of the dozen trucks which made up the goods train, and, hanging over the side of it, reached down and loosed the long lever which put the brake on." And so on with all the trucks, until the check told on the engine, and the train was stopped about a mile beyond Buckingham.

THE INCENSOR.

Certainly when we read the notices of "The Devil," as produced at the Adelphi Theatre, we were amazed at the Censor's lenience. For all the critics came to the same conclusion, and "when the gentlemen do agree their unenimity is wonderful." Now it would seem that Mr. Redford is astounded at his own moderation; for he has telegraphed to the acting-manager to remind him of the conditions of the licence, and of his complete responsibility for decency in representation. The Censor makes a point in his own favour by the reminder that he can only judge by dialogue and stage directions, the character of which may be entirely altered for the worse by the manner of staging a play. What interests us more than the play itself is this fresh illustration of the necessity for a Censorship—which does not necessarily mean a one-man Censor.

ROUT OF THE COON SONGS.

That genial autocrat, the London County Council Committee which provides music for the parks, is leavening and raising musical taste with most surprising swiftness. We trust it is not a mere flash in the pan, or a mere omelette in the pan, which will as quickly become sad, leaden, and downcast. Half a dozen years ago people loved the "Darkies' Cakewalk"; now they adore German's "Henry VIII." dances. To complete the good work of the leaven and make it lasting, the genial autocrat has ordained that the old frivolous melodies shall no longer tempt. The "cakewalk" and all others of its kidney are banned. "The willows and the hazel copses green Shall now no more be seen Fanning their joyous leaves" to the strains of the "Water Melon Patch." The dwellers in Mile End shall enjoy their beloved "Peer Gynt Suite." unsoiled by the crude companionship of the "Swanee River."

MAN NEQUINS.

Opened by a Duke who described himself as "the worst-dressed man"—it is not for us to say how much or how little dis-honour is thus done to the historic house of Argyll—the show of men's clothes at the Agricultural Hall must surely be the last word of the nascent twentieth century. When we hear of all the glories there displayed and of mannequins—not femmequins on this occasion—parading the hall to display the crease of a trouser of the perfect fashion of a tail coat, our heart melts within us. For we are soberly reminded of the ravages of time and the loss of our own dear youth. Time was when we suffered the tortures of—of another place—if the tails of a coat showed any disposition to part as the body moved, when we contemplated long and lovingly the nice adjustment of tie and shirt, when we used trouser presses and boot trees and varnish, and had tie pins and bought new hats, and had them ironed and—and—and behaved like any other young gentleman with tendencies to "bloodiness." Now—but the subject is too doleful; it unmans us or unmannequins us. The pen drops from our palsied elderly shabby hand.

SMALL HOLDINGS IN HUNGARY.

Supporters, and opponents too, of the Small Holdings scheme will watch with interest the working of the new Hungarian Land Bill. This measure proposes to form settlements about 2400 acres in extent, these, in their turn, being divided into plots of seven acres and upwards. In the midst of these holdings—and this, perhaps, is the most interesting departure in the Bill—a larger estate, not exceeding 666 acres, is to be allotted to be some more capable and experienced farmer who also will lead the political and social arrangements of each colony. In addition to this model establishment, the State intends to lend money sufficient for the making of roads, streets, schools etc., and more land again will be reserved for common pasturage. There are, of course, too many details to enumerate here; but it is evidently a serious attempt to make life easier for the population at large, and to persuade emigrants to return. The remission of eight years' taxation alone gives sufficient proof of the Government's good faith. Experimentation is so difficult and costly in England that we cannot afford to disregard the lessons to be learned from the efforts of others, and the attention of every social reformer should be directed towards Hungary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 10th May.

71. To-day, Monday 10th instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8·30 p. m.

72. Resignations.—The undernamed having resigned, are struck off the strength:—

No 5761 Vol E A Helman, "D" Coy.
No 6452 Vol M St Paul, "G" Coy.

73. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 1st May to 31st October, 1909, to No 6393 Corpl N G Hunt, "G" Coy.

74. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 6601 Vol A D M Clarke, "G" Coy.
No 6692 Vol R A Gardner, "C" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SCIENTFIC NOTES.

NATURAL GAS IN SUSSEX.

Heathfield Station on the Eastbourne to Tunbridge Wells branch of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway is probably unique in this country in the fact that it is lighted by natural gas. The gas, which was discovered eight years ago, rises from a boring some 400 feet deep in Wealden (Lower Cretaceous, strata close to the station. Two and a half million cubic feet have already been produced, and the supply is as strong as ever, When lighted the jet from the borehole gives a flame 20 feet high, It is believed that by clearing out the borehole, and drilling deeper, the supply may be increased. A notable point about the Heathfield natural gas is its purity—it can be used directly as it issues from the boring without any expense of purification. The combustion of 15 cubic feet of the gas is equivalent to one horse-power.

ORIGIN OF NATURAL GAS.

It is, perhaps, a little difficult to explain in detail the origin of natural gas in any particular case. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that it is due to the natural distillation of organic matter in the earth's crust. It has been observed in many cases where molten rock matter has come into contact with seams of coal that the latter are reduced to coke. If this occurs at sufficient depths, and if the stratigraphical conditions are favourable, the gas will accumulate in a natural reservoir until tapped by boring. The presence of lignite, or woodcoal, in Wealden Strata is well-known, and the Heathfield gas is probably the result of the distillation by subterranean heat of one of these. The presence of favourable cracks or fissures in the rocks may in some cases, permit the natural escape to the surface of the gas from such reservoirs.

SENDING SIGNALS TO MARS.

American astronomers have not only determined that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings, but are also prepared to undertake the task of communicating with them, if the requisite funds can be obtained. Professors Pickering and Lowell are the moving spirits in this great enterprise. At a cost of £2,000,000 they think it would be quite feasible to send from the earth a series of signals which could be seen and read by the inhabitants of the planet. The method suggested is that of the heliograph, that is to say, intermittent flashing of light by mirrors. A series of mirrors occupying an area a quarter of a mile square is proposed, and by means of these long and short flashes will be sent according to the Morse systems of dots and dashes. This light, says Professor Pickering, would be easily distinguished by the Martians in their telescopes, and they would give an answering signal.

WILL THE MARTIANS SEE?

All this seems fairly plausible, and is certainly a guarantee of the firm belief of the American astronomers in the existence of intelligent Martians. If such exist, and if they have invented a telescope and if they happen to be observing the earth at the time the signals are made, they may see them. If they have among their astronomers one with the faith of a Lowell or a Pickering, they may believe that those faint differences in the luminosity of parts of the earth are the work of intelligent beings. Professor Pickering is reported to have said that once an answering signal is received it will be comparatively easy to establish a code, and then to hold converse with the inhabitants of the planet. Professor Pickering is anxious to try his plan next July, when Mars makes its nearest approach to the earth.

ARE THERE CANALS ON MARS?

We may remind our readers that the evidence for the existence of intelligent beings in Mars is by no means conclusive. It consists in the existence of certain rectilinear markings on the surface called "canals" through a mistranslation of the word used by their Italian discoverer Schiaparelli (canale—channels). They are thought by believers in the Martians to be a network of gigantic canals cut by the inhabitants to utilise their seriously diminishing water supply. According to this view its people are engaged in an intense struggle with nature, in consequence of the stage of development which their planet has reached.

ARE THE MARTIANS ASTRONOMERS.

It is a probable suggestion that a people engaged in such an intense struggle for life would have no leisure for astronomy in its higher branches. And though it is perhaps difficult to suggest an explanation of the canals as due to natural causes, it is not impossible that they are due to some special phase in planetary development. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, again, has written a book in which he expresses his strong conviction that Mars is not inhabited. Should the necessary £2,000,000, however, be forthcoming the great scheme of the American astronomers will watched with interest all over the world—even if not from Mars.

FLOWERS AS FOOD.

An interesting development of the use of flowers for food is recorded in the daily papers. The use of the candied petals of the violet as a sweetmeat has long been known, but the practice is now arising of preserving flowers whole. You may now buy a bunch, say of violets, for your buttonhole, and afterwards eat them. As a matter of fact, a number of flowers are habitually eaten. Cloves, capers, cauliflowers and artichokes are all flowers, or parts of flowers, before the blossoms have expanded.

DEWPONDS.

The ordinary pond gets its supply of water from surface drainage or from springs. The dew-pond depends on the water vapour which it condenses. As there is air everywhere over the globe, why not introduce the dew-pond into waterless regions? This is the question asked by Mr. Hubbard, a recognised authority on the theory of dew-ponds and their construction. A dew-pond may rise as much as two inches on, a foggy January night, and quite eight inches in five nights. In early summer a pond has been known to collect 3 1-2 inches of water en five nights of heavy dew. As Mr. Hubbard says, the heaviest rainfall in England would never give results approaching to this. Some time ago Mr. Hubbard and his brother published a little volume entitled "Neolithic Dew-ponds and Cattleways," in which the principles on which dew-ponds should be constructed are laid down. The authors are encouraged by the fact that the authorities at Gibraltar have secured a supply of pure water by adopting the principles therein enunciated. The problem was recently brought up again by Mr. Hubbard in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts. In the discussion that followed it was not unnatural that reference should be made to the story of Gideon and the fleeces. That story is 3,000 years old, and, as was remarked, dew-ponds may go back as far as five or even ten thousand years. And yet the word dew-pond is, said not to occur in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

GIDEON'S MIRACLE EXPLAINED,

Mr. Hubbard's explanation of the miracle of Gideon is interesting. Gideon asked that the dew should come on the fleece while it should be dry on the ground. The fleece, an excellent non-conductor of heat, was laid on the bare threshing-floor. Owing to its large superficial area compared with its bulk, it would quickly part with its heat. The baking sun would have heated the ground all day, while the patch under the fleece would be comparatively cool. The ground-temperature would not decrease in the night to the dew-point; but the fleece, lying on a thermally isolated piece of ground, would rapidly radiate the acquired heat of the day. As the decreasing temperature was below the dew-point, the dew would be deposited on the fleece. But in the second part of the miracle the dew was to be on the ground and the fleece was to be dry. The fleece was thrown down late in the afternoon and the ground under it was hot. The fleece would serve to keep that heat in the ground; the temperature of the fleece would be maintained, and no dew would be deposited. But on the colder ground around the dew would lie.

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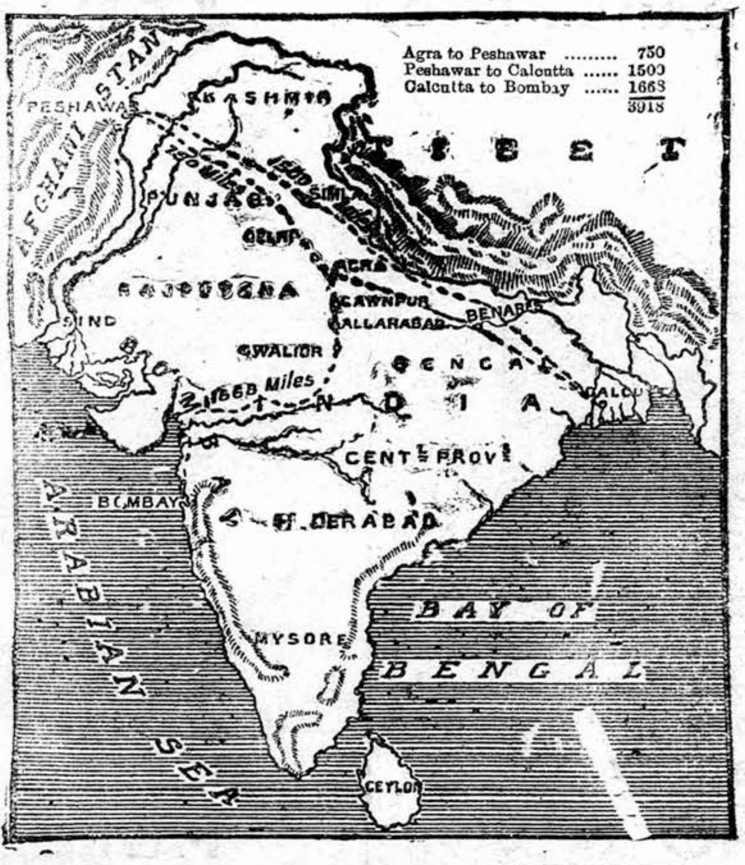

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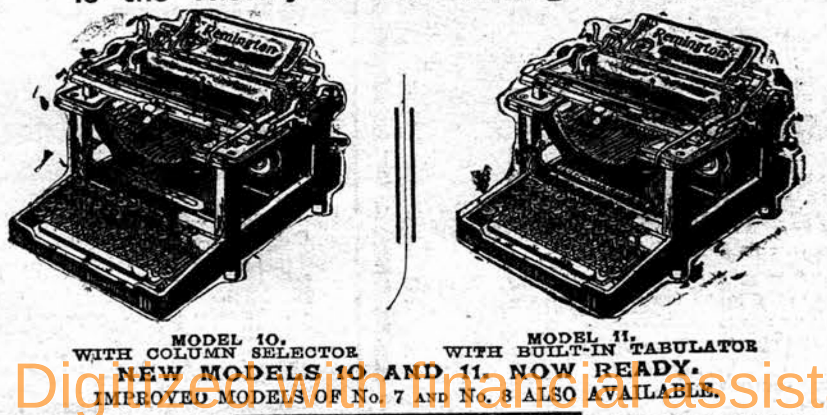

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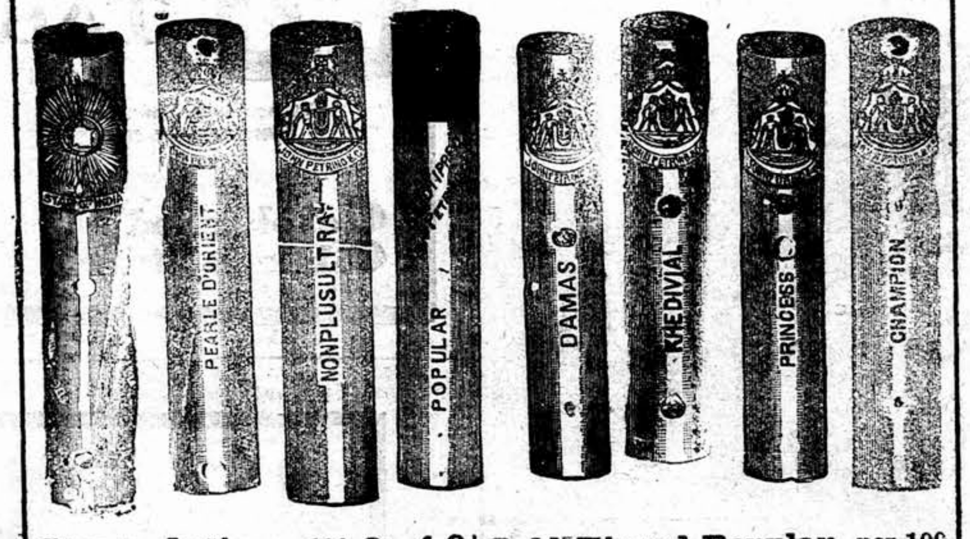

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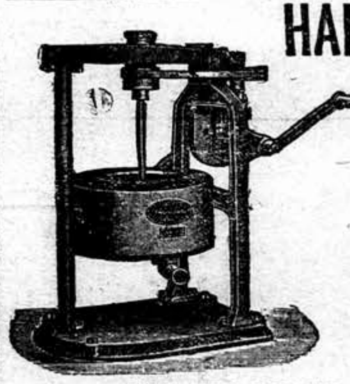

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